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EDITOR SPEECH

International Conference on Business, technology and Innovation is an international interdisciplinary peer reviewed conference which publishes works of the scientists as well as practitioners in the area of business, law, technology, architecture, political etc.

The main perspective of the conference is to connect the scientists and practitioners from different disciplines in the same place and make them be aware of the recent advancements in different research fields, and provide them with a unique forum to share their experiences. It is also the place to support the new academic staff for doing research and publish their work in international standard level.

This conference consist of 5 sub conferences in different fields:
- Management, business and economics
- Law
- Computer Science and Information Systems
- Mechatronics, Robotics and Systems Engineering
- Architecture, Spatial Planning and Civil Engineering

This conference is the major scientific event of the University for Business and Technology. It is organizing annually and always in cooperation with the partner universities from the region and Europe.

In this case our partner universities are the University of Vlora “Ismail Qemali” and University of Tirana – Faculty of Economics.

Other professional partners in this conference are: Kosova Association for Control, Automation and Systems Engineering (KA – CASE), Kosova Association for Modeling and Simulation (KA – SIM), Quality Kosova, Kosova Association for Management

This conference is sponsored by Ministry of Education, Science and Technology of Republic of Kosova, AEP Project and EUROSIM - The European Association of Simulation.

We have to thank all Authors, partners, sponsors and also the conference organizing team making this event a real international scientific event.

This year we have more participants and publication than last year.

Congratulation!
Edmond Hajrizi, Chair
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COMPUTER SCIENCE, INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND MECHATRONICS

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Editors:
- Edmond Hajrizi & Felix Breitnecker
Theoretical analysis of Dynamic General Equilibrium model

Mimi Kodheli, Arjeta VOKSHI
University of Tirana, Mathematics, Statistics and Applied Informatics

Abstract: Central Bank is one of the most important institutions of a country because its responsibility is to draw and implement the monetary policy. The central bank, in order to accomplish this responsibility, has to have a clearly defined main objective, the instruments that will use to achieve the objective, and which is more important it should be able to make precise or very good forecasts of macroeconomic variables. In order to make these forecasts, the central bank should first of all understand every monetary transmission mechanism and determine the most effective one. The success or non-success of monetary policy, living apart the other factors, depends on the monetary regime implemented in the country. In the last years, a lot of countries have implemented the inflation targeting regime. One of the conditions of the implementation of the inflation targeting regime is that the central bank should be able to make precise forecasts. For this reason, the structural macroeconomic models, in these days, have become very used because the central banks have used these models as a basis for the policy decision-making based in forecasts. The main goal of these models is to provide a more structured input for the monetary policy decision making, helping to create a full ‘history’ and helping to explain the consequences of different external shocks and different policy rules.

Dynamic Stochastic General Equilibrium (DSGE) model is one of the most used forecasting models in the countries that have implemented the inflation targeting regime. Albania is one of the countries that want to formally implement the inflation targeting regime and give up the monetary targeting regime. Now for now Bank of Albania is using as a macroeconomic model of forecasting the MEAM model. In we look at the experience of the other countries that have implemented the inflation targeting regime and the recommendations of the foreign experts, we can conclude that Bank of Albania should work and should evaluate a DSGE model. This is the main reason why this paper is focused on the theoretical analysis of the DSGE model. In the paper will be presented arguments that explain why this is a good forecasting model for Albania. The arguments will be given based on the analysis of the characteristics of this type of model. Also in this paper we will discuss the advantages and disadvantages of this type of model. This analysis will help us strengthen the arguments about the necessity of use of this model from Bank of Albania.

Keywords: central bank, monetary policy, forecasting model, DSGE
Efficient algorithm for solving 3SUM problem

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Abstract In this paper is presented an algorithm for solving 3SUM problem efficiently in general computation model. The algorithm is based on sorting and splits the task into sub-tasks where this approach enables the algorithm to run concurrently at the high-level of computation. Considering the approximate computation complexity the algorithm running sequentially achieves at least ~1/5 n² number of necessary array accesses and HashMap lookups. In this paper is also presented a comparison between the new algorithm and the current most famous algorithm for 3SUM problem in terms of memory and time complexity.

Keywords: 3SUM Algorithm, 3-SUM, Three Sum, Concurrent 3SUM
Albanian phoneme recognition based on wavelet transform and neural networks

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Abstract. Phoneme recognition is part of automatic speech recognition used in Telecommunication for different automatic services. A number of techniques have been proposed in different languages for phoneme-based speech recognition systems. In Albanian language exists several phonemes which are similar in spelling and also in signal structure which has similar characteristics, like /th /dh, /ç /q, /gj /xh. In this paper specific Albanian phonemes are analyzed by using continuous wavelet transform. Features have been extracted by using wavelet transform coefficients which generate the 128 element feature vector based on time frequency amplitudes and standard deviation. Back propagation neural networks have been used for classification. The phonemes are acquired from five different speakers, two of them are male and the rest are females. Thirty phoneme tokens have been used for training the neural network.

Keywords: Albanian phoneme, phoneme recognition, neural networks, wavelet transform
Convection-Diffusion Equations used for pollution studies

Stefanie Winkler¹, Martin Bicher², Felix Breitenecker³
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Abstract. In the following the behaviour of the convection-diffusion equation in one dimension is analysed. Different methods are used to implement this equation which can be applied for the simulation of groundwater pollution. There are different fields of studies dealing with the analysis of different kind of diffusion equations. In chemistry as well as in biology the reaction diffusion equation plays an important role. Another form of this equation can also be used to recreate pattern formations of fish’s skin or cat’s fur. There are also many physical applications, e.g. the heat equation. Diffusion is also used to foresee the behaviour of buyers of stocks in the financial market.

For the analysis of the behaviour the one dimensional form of the convection diffusion equation is used. There are certain initial and boundary conditions considered. The initial condition describes an instantaneous release of pollution at the source. The boundary conditions are trivial. Due to these conditions an analytical solution can be given.

Regarding numerical approaches two certain methods are used. On the one hand finite differences are used to approximate the behaviour of diffusion. This method is very easy to apply and the results are quite useable. On the other hand the finite element method is implemented. This method is based on formulating variations of the differential equation. An advantage of this method is the suitability to any geometry. Additionally the accuracy of the results is higher than for the finite difference method.

The third approach deals with a Gaussian based method to analysis this question. This method can be extracted using the analytical solution of the equation. So the approaches range from analytical over numerical to stochastically methods.

Keywords: Mathematical Modelling, Diffusion, Simulation of Groundwater Pollution
Abstract. This paper is about impact of Information Technology on creating learning environment and on e-commerce. Because of innovations on the field of IT, individuals and businesses are affected; however with those changes also need for capacity building and long life learning is appearing. In addition, companies and markets cannot be considered as a static concept, but they are changing and evolving every day. Those changes are also bringing innovations in management procedures and in production of goods and services. Implementation of e-commerce is triggering also the implementation of other e-tools that can help companies to manage in better way their resources, customers and finance.

Keywords: IT, E-learning, Capacity Building
Comparison for State Event Handling in Hybrid Dynamical Systems

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Abstract. This Paper deals with state events of hybrid dynamical systems and their handling. The influence of the aspects of the implementation in the simulation environment to derive the mathematical description has to be considered also regarding the handling of state events. One point of view is the algorithmic point which means to implement the handling of state events of a certain model via the simulation algorithm. The other way would be to adapt the model in this way that the handling of the event can be done more easily. These considerations are related to the relationship between the abstract mathematical model and the implementation in a simulation environment, the so called simulation model. The influence of the aspects of the implementation in the simulation environment to derive the mathematical description has to be considered also regarding the handling of state events. The mathematical characterization offers a field of simplifications in the description of the model. In the phase of the computation of the mathematical description of the model for the system the definition of state space, formulation of the derivatives etc. fix the complexity of the description. Finally one suitable example to investigate an adaption of model structure is an oscillation circuit with a diode which will be presented as a benchmark. This system allows showing an academic example of the abstract mathematical formulation in the field of Electrical Engineering. A diode is a nonlinear component which forces the connected circuit to a hybrid system behavior. The character of the diode can be described via a switched behavior or via a continue function. It will be shown that the choice of the model for the diode results in a completely different structure of the hybrid model.

Keywords: Hybrid Dynamical Systems, State Event Handling, Comparison, Benchmarks
Using Congruence in Encoding Musical Partituras

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Abstract. Along with theoretical review of partituras and encryption systems, we have tried to conduct encryption of sheets by encoding all of its elements such as: encoding musical notes, encoding values of notes and intermissions, encoding accords, encoding tonalities and encoding rhythm whereby the original musical piece is transformed into an irregular and meaningless sheet. Information technology today has allowed for easier copying of authorial pieces; therefore, it is necessary to know encryption which allows protection of pieces from any misuse. Cryptology including knowledge of congruence deals with resolution of these insecurities. The significance of this paper lies in intertwining knowledge from music, math and computer sciences thus rendering our paper into an inter-disciplinary paper and we believe this will increase curiosity and the interest as well. In order to make our work more concrete, we have included encoding and decoding of a well-known melody from Shkodra “A’SAMAN TRENDAFILI ÇELËS”, whereby as encryption key we used a two-tact fragment from the song “O VENDI IM”

Keywords: pentagram, cryptosystem, encryption, decryption, music note, congruence.
Concept of Online Assisted Platform for Technologies and Management in Communications – OPTIMEK

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Abstract: The paper describes the concept of a Multimodular Multidisciplinary platform, contacting through unified templates in a Portal with knowledge, with Useful INTERNET resources, in order to provide advanced research and education. Usually the online resources available are mainly in the area of e- and distance education, but still an understanding is missing for the scale and the use of studying and the systematization of the online resource. The new concept has an accent of the useful INTERNET resource and the development of a System of nets to it, in the aim of solving tasks and generating new knowledge in the area of communications. It will help advanced and accelerated scientific research. The concept implements three actual trends in scientific research in communications: system approach, optimal use of INTERNET resources and INTERNET exposition, and common scientific research in technologies and management. OPTIMEK is constructed from Modules, which organize Local resources and a Portal with knowledge with online assistants for technologies and management in communications. Each Module in OPTIMEK includes Local resource and online assistant. The Local resources in the module consist in a local configuration of hardware equipment and software tools. The Online assistant of the Module consists in, online downloadable tools or calculators and a System of nets. Examples are given for interaction between 2 of the Modules in OPTIMEK for specific problems solving – Module for Computer-aided design in communications and Module for Optimization tasks in communications.

Keywords: online assistant, optimek, optimization, communication
Case Studies of Modelling and Simulation in Business Informatics

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Abstract. As a result of common developments of the Business Informatics degree at Vienna University of Technology and University of Tirana, two teams were created from each country in order to exchange knowledge and try to bring students a very important notion of real-world scenarios: process simulation. This can be achieved through the implementation of scenarios, or case studies. The research group for Mathematical Modeling and Simulation at VUT, already deals with modeling and simulation processes. Together with the research group at UT, we have all built the foundations through a series of activities to establish an online system for the hands-on case studies in the form of work-flows and distribution processes.

Keywords: Modeling and Simulation, Business Informatics, Case Studies
Abstract. A crucial factor for successful school education is the quality of the educational media and teaching materials. For the subject “mathematics”, this means to provide, besides a comprehensible presentation of the theory, a widely varied offer of different types of exercises. Especially the subject “applied mathematics” at schools with focus on engineering, technology and science requires application-oriented exercises in different fields (electrical engineering, biomedical engineering, mechanical engineering, information technology, informatics etc.) that allow the high-school students to train their mathematical skills and to apply them to problems according to their branch of education. Also modeling and simulation plays an important role in this technology-oriented education. However, authors of schoolbooks – mainly school teachers – are not necessarily specialized in all of the fields mentioned above and thus cannot provide the variety of mathematical applications. To increase the supply of such exercises and improve the training of high-school students, university students in mathematics with deeper knowledge in those fields have been asked, under supervision of the authors of this work, to conceive application-oriented exercises and emphasize the modeling aspect. The benefits are mutual: while the scholar teaching materials are enriched by application-oriented exercises, the university students profit from the experience gained when conceiving them as they learn to display complex problems in a clear and comprehensible way, a competence which is highly needed and appreciated in their future professional life. Since e-learning has become increasingly important also at schools during the last years, the idea of the project can be extended so as to let the university students develop animated simulations of – for instance – physical phenomena that can be integrated in the e-learning tools. This would enable the high-school students to get an even deeper understanding of the different mathematical/physical correlations and would also acquaint them with modeling and simulation.

Keywords: mathematical modeling, education, teaching
Logistical Route Optimization to Reduce Transportation Cost

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Abstract: Many manufacturing companies produce their products in few locations and transport them to the different shops or demand points. In this paper work we will use the power of IP - Solver and Microsoft Solver Foundation in order to resolve logistical route optimization problem to reduce transportation cost of the fruit juice factory or to find the least expensive way to produce and transport products to the customers and meet customer demand. Fruit juice company produces juice in three different factories F1, F2 and F3. Each week, the fruit juice factory must transport juice to the five different demand points D1, D2, D3, D4 and D5. Speaking mathematical terms our goal is to find minimal cost logistical route while passing all predetermined points on the way. This kind of problem is called a transportation problem and can be set up as a integer linear programming model with the below specifications: 1. Minimizing total production and shipping cost, 2. Constraints - The amount shipped from each production point cannot exceed plant capacity. Every demand point must receive its required demand. Transportation trucks have the limit of loading quantity. Also, each shipping amount must be nonnegative. At the end we will compare IP - Solver and Microsoft Solver Foundation results and least expensive way with the utmost expensive way.

Keywords: Cost, Integer Programming, mathematical model, IP - Solver and Microsoft Solver Foundation.
Information security management system

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Abstract: Most information today is created, stored, transported, or processed at least in part using information technology (IT). Information technology are exposed to different types of security risks. Information Security is simply the process of keeping information secure: protecting its availability, integrity, and privacy. In addition, though, information from all other phases of business processes must be adequately protected. IT security incidents such as the disclosure or manipulation of information can have wide-ranging adverse effects to a business or can prevent the organization from performing its tasks, resulting in high costs. Information Security Management System plays a critical role to protect the organization and its ability to perform their business mission, not just its IT assets. The research starts with the conceptual framework of the Information Security Management System and provides an analysis of the IT risks management to the level of the financial institutions in Albania.

Keywords: Information Security Management System, information technology, risks management
UBT-SIM: A Bilateral Cooperation in the Field of Modeling and Simulation between UBT Pristina and Vienna UT

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Abstract. The research group of mathematical modelling and simulation (MMS) of VUT is active and experienced since years in the field of modelling and simulation. These research groups conduct and organize ARGESIM and ASIM – the simulation societies in Austria and Germany. MMS established an interdisciplinary collaboration with several research groups of different faculties at VUT and several groups and laboratories of numerous universities and research institutions in several European countries.

In the context of education, the MMS group set up the ARGESIM Master College which offers education in modelling and simulation. It starts with the bachelor level and assists student up to the master level, thus until the final stage of master thesis.

Due to these activities in research and education and collaboration between UBT and MMS at VUT, the two institutions started also the cooperation in the Center of Competence for Modelling Simulation in Kosovo (UBT SIM).

The aim of the center is the embedding of simulation as an integrative component in engineering and science in different fields of interest.

At UBT a similar facility was launched in the field of data gathering and statistics – UBT Stat. This department is offering different services for the departments at UBT which are involved in statistics and collection, acquisition and proceeding of data from different types.

UBT SIM has the aim to offers a similar service in the field of modeling and simulation. Here the know-how from MMS will be involved in teaching and staff training to create a center of knowledge and experience.

Keywords: Modelling, Simulation, Center of Competence
The impacts of cloud computing and big data applications on developing world-based smallholder farmers

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Abstract: Cloud computing and big data applications are likely to have far-reaching and profound impacts on developing world-based smallholder farmers. Especially, the use of mobile devices to access cloud-based applications is a promising approach to deliver value to smallholder farmers in developing countries since according to the International Telecommunication Union, mobile-cellular penetration in developing countries is expected to reach 90% by the end of 2014. This article examines the contexts, mechanisms, processes and consequences associated with cloud computing and big data deployments in farming activities that could affect the lives of developing world-based smallholder farmers. We analyze the roles of big data and cloud-based applications in facilitating input availability, providing access to resources, enhancing farming processes and productivity and improving market access, marketability of products and bargaining power for smallholders.

In the developing world’s context, an even bigger question than that of whether agricultural productivity can be improved by using cloud computing and big data is who is likely to benefit from the growth in productivity. The paper analyzes the conditions under which at agricultural productivity associated with the utilization cloud computing and big data applications in developing countries may benefit smallholder farmers. Also investigated in the paper are important privacy and ethical issues involved around cloud computing and big data. While some analysts view that people in developing countries do not need privacy, the paper challenged this view and points out that data privacy and security issues are even more important to smallholder farmers in developing countries.

Keywords: cloud computing, big data, smallholder farmers
Why GPON Technology is Suitable for implementing FTTX Architecture Network in Kosovo

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Abstract: Explosive demand for bandwidth and higher speed services over different distances has increase the requirement for deployment fiber network for every customer (residential customers). The aim is to make connections between customers or businesses to access the triply services with performance (QoS) and more secure than with copper cable. Between other improvements the significant advance is to reduce equipment and maintenance.

For different media and services requiring the high cost for connecting each subscriber with optical fiber. In this context are developed many type of topology. Although the fiber network is similarly in many countries, there exist significant differences between topologies implementation. There exist the Active Solution (Technology) and Passive Solution (Technology). The GPON (Gigabit Passive Optical Network) actually is proposed by PTK (Post and Telecom of Kosovo) for implementing the FTTX architecture network in Kosovo. From the collection data for our topology depended by residential customers is more suitable the use of GPON technology. It is very adaptive with EPON technology, having in consideration that a number of building has upgrade the LAN network through UTP cable or similarly. This technology (GPON) is very complicated as network being increase in number of customers and networks, but is not the same issue for every country. In this paper is presented why this technology is more suitable for implementation the FTTX architecture in Kosovo. Which are challenges (including attenuation through splitters) and advantages for those conditions? Here is presented and explored and power supply issue for this kind of technology.

The aim of this paper is to present why is more suitable GPON technology in compare with other technology based in cost and technical possibilities for extending the same network. The paper has statistical and descriptive nature, used by deductive methods. Also here are in use quantitative and qualitative research mainly based in customer topology in Kosovo.

Keywords: Gigabit technology, optical network, passive network, infrastructure, topology.
On the Role of GIS Technology in Geospatial Education (Qgis vs Arcgis)

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Abstract. In the teaching of modeling concepts and spatial analysis, a major role play technologies and software. Anyhow main aim at the education is the teaching of concept independently on what kind of technologies and software will be used. The latter might be grouped in two categories: the commercial software and Open Source software. In this article emphasises the role of GIS technologies at the process of teaching and it is fulfilled an analysis advantages and disadvantages between both software: commercial software ArcGis, and so called “Open Source” QuantumGis. Taking in to consideration the financial possibility of the educational institutions and also the complexity of its functionalities, it suggests that Qgis might be an acceptable alternative at the process of teaching and the practice at GIS lab.

Keywords: Education, software, open source, ArcGis, Qgis
The use of Intelligent System in transport and concrete benefits when using this system in context of saving fuel.

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Abstract. The intelligent systems in transport are being used increasingly in order to facilitate the transportation management, improving the economic aspect as well as increasing safety during the transportation process. The article initially makes an analysis of the evolution, distribution and use of the telematics systems in the transportation business until nowadays, extracting as a result some suggestions. Furthermore, the article analysis the economic character and drawing the concrete results, that supports the use of such systems and makes them a must in progress of a transport business. The direct impact in terms of economics has the managerial aspect too, which is also part of the article. The analysis was done with the data of telematics system installed in a business NTSH Nderimi – Ferizaj, Republic of Kosovo.

Keywords: ITS, GPS, vehicle, tracking, fuel, telematics, technology, management
ITU-PRP: Parallel and Distributed Computing
Middleware for Java Developers

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Abstract. ITU-PRP provides a Parallel Programming Framework for Java Developers on which
they can adapt their sequential application code to operate on a distributed multi-host parallel
environment. Developers would implement parallel models, such as Loop Parallelism, Divide
and Conquer, Master-Slave and Fork-Join by the help of an API Library provided under
framework. Produced parallel applications would be submitted to a middleware called Parallel
Running Platform (PRP), on which parallel resources for parallel processing are being organized
and performed. The middleware creates Task Plans (TP) according to application’s parallel
model, assigns best available resource Hosts, in order to perform fast parallel processing. Task
Plans will be created dynamically in real time according to resources actual utilization status or
availability, instead of predefined/preconfigured task plans. ITU-PRP achieves better efficiency
on parallel processing over big data sets and distributes divided base data to multiple hosts to
be operated by Coarse-Grained parallelism. According to this model distributed parallel tasks
would operate independently with minimal interaction until processing ends.

Keywords: Parallel computing, distributed computing, java, ITU-PRP
The analysis of compositional data, a general overview and an application with GDP data for Albanian economy in R software

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Abstract: In the paper “The analysis of compositional data, a general overview and an application with GDP data for Albanian economy in R software” we have studied the principle rules of the compositional data analysis. As a beginning we have showed the basic concepts of this new type of data with some special features. We have listed some of the fields where we can find and we can apply compositional data analysis. Furthermore there have been treated the main problems that a user will have during the work with coda data. After problems there are a lot of ways and methods in order to avoid those problems and some transformations that really help the coda work. The very challenging situation is the choice of the software that we should use during our work. There are some possibilities that we have listed with advantages and disadvantages that they have. The most important part of this work will be considered the application that we have separated it into two parts. We have chosen the GDP data, because we can consider them as compositional data and we have considered data form Albanian economy because of an internship about 15 days at the Bank of Albania. Firstly the GDP data are considered as a time series, we have fitted a model and we have predicted with this model. Secondly the data has been considered as compositional and we have computed some basis statistical analysis to show how we can work with those data. From every model we have concluded some important results and we have compared some parameters and results too. As a conclusion we have introduced the idea for a further work.

Key words: compositional data analysis, model, predictions, GDP
The impact of occupational stressors in public administration: What should employees do?

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Abstract. Frequent and rapid changes are influencing factors in the quality of human life. Work intensity, the difference between material and spiritual needs of employees and their needs balance, are more general factors that cause stress at work. These requirements may be perceived as positive or negative challenges. Requirements imbalances can lead in procrastination which increase work related stress and concern in managing it. So stress is a consequence of the interaction of employees with conditions that surround them, but, on the other hand employee themselves can affect their own level of stress that they are experiencing in workplace. Organizations that make work-life balance possible are more likely to retain the employees in whom they have already invested and avoid the significant costs associated with replacing them. Also, this research aimed to explore how employees perceived occupational stress and what kind of strategies they used in order to minimize occupational stressors in workplace.

Keywords: occupational stressors, public administration, employee

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Abstract: The article appraises the transformation of central Library of "Aleksander Moisiu" University of Durrës, into a modern library using open source ILS software. Appraisal has been made by comparing the prerequisites and practices of the method used earlier with the prerequisites and practices being followed these days. The benefits incurred by adapting open source ILS technology have also been discussed along with the future plans for the Central Library, “Aleksander Moisiu” University of Durrës.

Keywords: modern library, traditional library, Open source ILS, "Aleksandër Moisiu" University of Durrës
ARGESIM Benchmarks: A Comparison for Different Simulation Environments

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Abstract. The research group Mathematical Modelling and Simulation is located at the Vienna University of Technology. In this field of study there also exists a German speaking simulation society called ASIM. Organisationally, ASIM is a part of the GI - Gesellschaft für Informatik, the German Association for Informatics. ASIM is governed by an executive board consisting of elected members and of heads of working groups. It is organised in different working groups: Methods in Modelling and Simulation, Simulation in Environmental Sciences, Medicine and Biology, Simulation of Technical Systems, Simulation in Production and Logistics, Simulation of Traffic Systems and Simulation in Business Administration. Therefore the members of this group are working in different fields of studies and applications and models are interdisciplinary. There is also a European simulation society called EUROSIM. EUROSIM, the Federation of European Simulation Societies, was set up in 1989. The purpose of EUROSIM is to provide a European forum for regional and national simulation societies to promote the advancement of modelling and simulation in industry, research and development. Each European country is represented by its modelling and simulation society, or by a federation of regional societies. Groups and societies dealing with modelling and simulation are invited to co-operate with EUROSIM. EUROSIM has a publications emphasising on modelling and simulation which is called Simulation Notes Europe (SNE). This journal features a series on comparisons of simulation software. Based on simple, easily comprehensible models special features of modelling and experimentation within simulation languages, also with respect to an application area, are compared. More than twenty Benchmarks have been defined in Simulation News Europe. These Benchmarks cover a wide field of the interesting areas regarding modelling and simulation. A Benchmark contains a comparison of different simulation environments dealing with the same problem. After the review process appropriate comparisons can be published in the Simulation Notes Europe.

Keywords: Modelling and Simulation, Benchmark, Mathematics
Best Practices of Consuming Linked Open Data

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Abstract. The term Linked Data is defined as a set of best practices for publishing and interlinking structured data on the Web. These best practices were introduced by Tim Berners-Lee and are also known as principles. These best practices are used by the vast majority of data providers leading to the establishment of a global data space known as the web of data. In this paper will analyze and explore the technical principles of Linked Data, the best practices of using Linked Data, some deployed Linked Data applications and use cases to exploit the Web of Data.

Keywords: Linked Data, interlinking structure, web, data
School multimedia and hypermedia

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Abstract: In this paper it is presented some aspects of multimedia and hypermedia as are meaning of multimedia and hypermedia and their functions. There is emphasized some definitions of multimedia and hypermedia the phase of their development and procedures. Some of their attributes are defined also with application on the school institutions. The development of multimedia and hypermedia and its importance on building of multimedia systems is also discussed in this research paper. Multimedia materials and teachers training in order of using those multimedia and hypermedia materials on the schools is also aim of the research. However, there is much more to say for multimedia and hypermedia communication and multimedia materials because this area is developing with great momentum and is quite extensive.

Keywords: Multimedia, hypertext, hypermedia, school multimedia, multimedia systems, multimedia materials.
Mechatronics in electrical efficiency and environmental impact

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Abstract: This paper focuses on the mechatronic technology development, and its influence on electrical efficiency with a direct result in cost and environment. Considering the well-known European Union standard “20-20-20” and the possibility and responsibility of Kosovo in this field, the role of energy efficiency has great impact for future directions. This paper refers to a new technology solution for heating that is available on the local market, called “DAIKIN” by analyzing the functionality of this device and its promise to save up to 40% of the heating costs. Implementation of “DAIKIN” technology in state institutions in Prishtina, and also the simulation of the electrical efficiency and the cost and environmental results has been studied.

Keywords: mechatronics, efficiency, DAIKIN, environment impact
Design and Implementation of Fuzzy Controller for Inverted Pendulum System

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²
Abstract: Fuzzy logic controller is one of the most important applications of fuzzy rule based system that models the decision making based on the human reasoning. The inverted pendulum is a multi-variable, and inherently unstable system. In this paper the fuzzy logic controller based on IF-THEN rules has been designed and simulated for balancing the inverted pendulum. The inverted pendulum system is modeled for single input and single output, the angle of the pendulum and rate of change of the angle are used as inputs for fuzzy rule based system. Several fuzzy IF-THEN rules are generated in fuzzy inference system for controlling the angle of the pendulum by generating the different outputs based on Fuzzy rules. The system is modeled and simulated by using the Matlab Simulink. The different fuzzy IF-THEN rules are generated and the system is simulated for optimizing the control of inverted pendulum system. The obtained results show that the fuzzy IF-THEN rules based controller can be used to control the inverted pendulum system inside the acceptable stability limits.

Keywords: Inverted Pendulum, Fuzzy Controller, IF-THEN rules, Stability Analysis
Abstract: Recently statistics say that every year around 1.3 million people die and 20-50 million get injured in car accidents, this tells us how much difficult is the situation on the roads all around the world. The latest statistics and studies indicate that at least one in four accidents on the road is caused because of texting or talking on a mobile phone just in the United States of America that makes 1.6 million accidents, and also similar results we can see in almost every developed country in the world. Taking into account above statistics, and by combining technologies that are available to us we are proposing to develop a system that will switch the driver’s phone on Airplane mode.
In this paper definitely a new approach is proposed where the experimental methodology has been used. The results are indicating that this system can be applied, which will significantly decrease traffic accidents and save life.

Keywords: Traffic Accidents, mobile phones, phone jammer
Authentication in SaaS by implementing double security measures.

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Abstract: Growing trends of services offered in the field of Cloud Computing are increasing on daily basis. [1]. These services are divided into three models: Software as a Service (SaaS), Platform as a Service (PaaS) and Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS). Despite this, much interest is shown to the usage of Software as a Service (SaaS) model. This model offers the usage of software’s that are hosted in Cloud that can be accessed by using web browsers or through “thin client” [2].

Security and privacy are two most important problems that can occur in this model. Authentication through password is one of the best methods known as authentication through a parameter. However this is not a safe technique because the password can be easily broken through man-in-the-middle method and other attacks. Being aware of this problem we come to the need of using another technique for authentication known as authentication through two parameters that offers better solution to this problem. This technique allows users to ensure two parameters during the phase of authentication, parameters that are combined together to create a high security. This authentication technique should be used to secure all services and software’s that are offered in Cloud.

Keywords: authentication, security, Software-as-a-Service, cloud computing.
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Abstract: This research intends to examine the impact of affirmative action on women employment in Saudi Arabian private sector. As Saudi Arabia nation building has passed several decades after the sudden wealth generated from oil. The country encouraged super-fast development and huge projects all over the Kingdom demanding more foreign labours to be imported due to the unavailability of local labour at that time. Later, the foreign labour has increased dramatically to make up more than 90% of the total private sector workforce causing greater issues to the government to cope with. Therefore Saudi Arabia has responded by introducing its own version of Affirmative Action known as ‘Saudisation’ aiming to tackle the issue and replace foreign workers with national ones. However, the attention of the policy was always been criticized as its earlier stages were discriminating against females. Nonetheless, the situation has changed recently and Saudisation has been updated to include women employment and enhancing their potential in the private sector. Still, Women comprise less than 2% of the total workforce in private sector.

This research looks at how Affirmative Action is conceptualized within Saudi Arabian private sector and how it effects women employment. This study will draw its conclusion through a historical as well as primary data collection from some government departments and selected organizations representing various areas of the private sector.

Key Words: Affirmative Action, Women workforce, Private sector
Youth Development in Albania

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Abstract: Young generations are those who make lives livelier and happier, who design the future and make the change, the ones with full hope and enthusiasm to go further and make the impossible possible. As every country of Europe, Asia or America, Albania as well is surrounded by a very fruitful young ladies and gentlemen’s. This paper aims to analyse the changes of the youth development in Albania during the transition period. The young development in Albania has faced many problems, such as the difference between the levels of development of the youths that live in the other cities of Albania with the ones of the capital. Rural areas and small towns are closed where a portion of youth in minor are totally dependent from family, and they are exactly that with their weak hands are inclined to do the heavy work to keep their family one more day alive. Youth at the opening of the borders, generally tended to leave towards legal immigration either as tourist or in illegal opportunities addressing major countries like Britain, Greece, Italy, Belgium etc.

Albania needs to make arrangements which will be financed by businessmen, private universities in cooperation with the state to offer young people opportunities to work together and to be closer to each other and to show their skills in conversation competitions. At the same time the state has other open universities in backward areas which will provide young entrepreneurs with more opportunities for young people to graduate and to serve different areas. Meanwhile, there is needed a strategy to separate the fields in which there is a need to have more expert in the field which is required to work also which would come more to help the country's economy with the addition of experts. Albania is a country blessed where high mountains finish in seas, where groundwater resources are numerous, and with a conductive climate to produce almost all kinds of fruits and where vegetation is very diverse. If the youth will be directed towards learning of foreign languages and in recognition of their territories, traditions and customs, thus, we would make a big step because tourism market is precisely the kind of market where young people will find themselves more comfortable than ever, where the labour force will be insufficient paid and where the demand for products would be required as the number of tourists would be great and just the requirements would change in terms of application areas during the summer as it would be for beaches and seasonal fruits, while during the winter for skiing and mountain tourism.

Keywords: Albania, youth development, education, strategy, state, society,
A Comparative Study of Factors Affecting Import Demand for three Groups of Countries: High-Income, middle-Income and low-Income Countries

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Abstract: Import demand function has been considered as one of basic functions among macro functions in macroeconomics which can provide principals to understand and enter international markets. Hence in this paper we investigated the influential facts on import demand for three categories of countries with high, middle and low income during 2000-2009 using panel data techniques. According to results, different price and income elasticity have been obtained. Price elasticity for Low income countries is lower than those two others. It’s equal to -0.14 for low income countries, -0.20 and -0.23 for middle and high income countries respectively. Estimated income elasticities for countries with high, middle and low income are 1.39, 1.44 and 1.53 respectively which show higher elasticity in low income countries.

Key word: Import, demand, income,
Time Series Forecast of chicken retail Price: an Application of SARIMA Model

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Abstract: The aim of this paper is to develop a model to monthly time series forecast of retail chicken price according to Box and Jenkins approach with regard to seasonal affects and stochastic and deterministic process. For this purpose, monthly data of retail chicken price in the country for period 1371 to 1386 were used and Seasonal unit root test based on "HEGY" technique that developed by Beaulieu and Miron (1993) for monthly data has been done. There results of this test showed that chicken price time series not have any unit roots at seasonal frequencies, but has a non-seasonal unit root in the zero frequency; accordingly, the existence of seasonal stochastic non stationary process in the data was rejected and SARIMA (4[9, 11], 1.0) (1.0.0) model with the terms of deterministic monthly dummy variables was found the most suitable for seasonal forecast of retail chicken price in Iran.

Key words: seasonal effects, seasonal unit root test, seasonal ARIMA, and Jenkins approach, chicken.
Valuing Companies Listed on the Macedonian Stock Exchange on the Basis of the Profitability of the Investment

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Abstract: The investment strategy to be used by an investor will depend on the form of the price efficiency of the capital market. The reaching of an appropriate business decision about the investment of available financial means is not always easy. Therefore, it is necessary to perform a good analysis of the profitability and the logicality of the investment of available finances. The analysis based on the financial reports data which are publicly available enables the determining of certain indicators which can be used to value the companies, on the basis of which a rational decision can be reached in the case there is desire to invest in those companies. Except in real investments, nowadays investors more and more prefer to invest in securities, shares or bonds. Investments in the form of shares are more attractive for those investors who take higher risk, but at the same time expect a higher revenue.

Keywords: securities, capital market, financial instruments, market value, book value, stock exchange, intrinsic value, relative indicators, etc.
The role of Social Entrepreneurship in support of Marginalized Groups

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Abstract. Social entrepreneurship is one of the last trendy activities of NGOs established in Shkoder. Comparing to a year before, this kind of business didn't exist. Refereeing of these last changes it is really interesting to know more about the historic of social entrepreneurship and also about the social effects that this kind of business reflect. One of the reasons behind the increased global awareness of social entrepreneurship was Muhammad Yunus, the establisher of Grameen Bank and a forerunner of social entrepreneurship. He started a project of providing the rural poor in Bangladesh with banking services already in 1976. In 2006, Yunus and the Grameen Bank won the Nobel Peace Prize for their efforts to develop both the economic and social conditions of the poor. In 2012, based on the philosophy of Yunus, Albanian government started a new initiative; to promote the social business. According to this plan many NGOs in our country have started to create their social business plan. The aim of this study is to explore the history of the social entrepreneurship; especially in the domain of NGO’s sectors, to conclude with a case study of a social entrepreneurship. The methodology use in this study is a qualitative one, based in literature review and in the data collected from interviews realized with the staff of one the new social entrepreneurship here in Shkoder, NGO The Door and their social business “Eco social Frame”. The conclusions of this study are that the social business is the future of NGO-s and the social effects that they share in the society are really important, especially for the marginalized groups.

Keywords: entrepreneurship, economic, social
Testing the Convergence Hypothesis for Eastern Europe

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Abstract. This paper aims to analyze the convergence pattern of the Eastern European countries consist of the members that joined European Union after 2004 and the pending candidates of the European Union to the developed older member countries of European Union. In this context, by performing cross-sectional and panel data analysis to the cross-section of 33 countries and each subgroup, absolute and conditional β convergence is investigated for the period of 1993-2012. The results reveal that there is a strong tendency on convergence for the new entrants of European Union after 2007 and for the candidate countries in terms of both convergence types which confirm the findings of neoclassical paradigm states that poorer countries will grow faster than richer ones. The speed of absolute β convergence varies between 1.3 % to 4.2 for each group while the speed of conditional β convergence reaches 23 % for the CEE-8 countries which mainly consist of candidate countries and latest entrants of European Union after 2007. On the other hand the speed of conditional β convergence ranges 1.8 % to 2.6 % for CEE-10 countries while for whole sample which consist of 33 countries by including EU-15 ranges 7.8 % to 8.3 %. The findings also suggest that as a component of Gross Domestic Product, private domestic investment is the leading factor that explains the convergence process of Eastern European countries.

Keywords: Convergence, Hypothesis, Eastern Europe
Analyzing the importance of strategic planning for rural areas

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Abstract. The current study mainly aims to address the strategic planning and its importance of the rural villages and their role addressing their needs to the central municipality. The study included four municipalities: Mirash, Secishte, Kishnapole and Elezaj (rural areas from four different municipalities). Specifically, the study aims to address main issues that communities face with their daily life, how to identify the capacities for development and community engagement in developing strategic planning that will differentiate them in areas such as manpower capacities, technology presence, infrastructure etc. Based on the direct interviews with the local community, the studies revealed that there needs to be a better communication with the hierarchy in the system and their inputs and requirements should be addressed much quicker and municipality should play the key role in rural development however priorities should be set by the local community. The key to keeping hopes that rural development moves on is to ensure a rapid response to upgrade infrastructure to keep the population growth in the rural areas and this will be the direct indicator that that areas will stay populated as there are trends of young generation moving towards the cities.

Keywords: Strategic, planning, municipality, capacities, development, community, rural.
Food Basket Survey in Region Center – Kosova

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Abstract. Kosovo it is known as a country with a diversity of food richness and it is time for local and regional food to take their rightful place in the market both at home and eventually abroad. This research indicates that there is growing demand for local and regional foods; majority of people in Kosovo, region Centre want to buy local foods and with trends to increase. Local food consumption is a way to bring innovation and variety. They maintain our nation’s food heritage and they offer retailers and food service operations and opportunity for clear differentiation. In Kosovo, the local and regional foods represent a good portion of the GDP that is increasing overtime. The market for regional foods is very dynamic, experiencing current growth and seeing much chance. Products are making the transition from niche brands available in a limited number of outlets to brands widely available through a range of channels. Price is the overwhelming reason to buy local and regional food. There are many facts to buying local foods with lower price compare to imported foods such as to consider: economic situation, present living conditions, high unemployment and poverty rate. Quality, involving freshness of local foods as well determines consumer preference toward local food products. Also, availability at all times to build an emotional relation and keep the customer loyalty.

Keywords: behavior, drivers, variety, differentiation, transition, market, quality,
Abstract: Local economic development today is one of the most discussed topics not only by economic policy makers. It has to do with the construction of such development policies which recognize primarily the use of existing resources and valorization of local natural and human resources. In this regard it is intended to use the comparative advantages that provide local resources with the aim of generating employment and income for the local and national economy. There is no doubt that tourism and provision of tourist services present a sector that could lead to the valorization of local resources and through them to the generation of economic growth and development. In this way tourism will not only increase the national income but will also increase employment. In addition to tourism development will also bring up people and cultures close to each other and in this way will also lead to increasing cooperation and closeness between localities and countries. Tourism development requires a total economic infrastructure, but also a unique culture of its direct promotion. In this respect tourism marketing as a separate part of modern marketing presents basic and fundamental prerequisite for development. Taking into account the importance that application tourism marketing for tourism development but also for economic development in general, in this paper will be investigated the role and importance of the development of mountain tourism for local development through the example of Rugova mountains as one of regions with very good development. For this purpose the paper will briefly explain the theoretical aspects of tourism marketing and its impact on economic development. Further on an analysis of a concrete research that deals with the importance of marketing in the development of mountain tourism will be conducted. The paper claims that by using a scientific research methodology to issue assessments and conclusions based on the importance that tourism marketing in accelerating the economic development of the region and the country in general. Data collection will be done through the use of appropriate instruments and statistical processing of data in order to achieve results that will lead to the award of recommendations based professional and scientific conclusions.

Keywords: Mountain tourism; Marketing; Tourism marketing; Tourism Services; Tourism packages;
The analysis of compositional data, a general overview and an application with GDP data for Albanian economy in R software

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Abstract: In the paper “The analysis of compositional data, a general overview and an application with GDP data for Albanian economy in R software” we have studied the principle rules of the compositional data analysis. As a beginning we have showed the basic concepts of this new type of data with some special features. Furthermore there have been treated the main problems that a user will have during the work with coda data. After problems there are a lot of ways and methods in order to avoid those problems and some transformations that really help the coda work. The very challenging situation is the choice of the software that we should use during our work. There are some possibilities that we have listed with advantages and disadvantages that they have.

The most important part of this work will be considered the application that we have separated it into two parts. We have chosen the GDP data, because we can consider them as compositional data and we have considered data form Albanian economy because of an internship about 15 days at the Bank of Albania. Firstly the GDP data are considered as a time series, we have fitted a model and we have predicted with this model. Secondly the data has been considered as compositional and we have computed some basis statistical analysis to show how we can work with those data. From every model we have concluded some important results and we have compared some parameters and results too. As a conclusion we have introduced the idea for a further work.

Key words: compositional data analysis, model, predictions, GDP
Development Potential in the Field of Metallic Mineral Resources in Albania and some problems of its usage

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Abstract: This paper analyses the data published by the public and private entities in respect of metallic mineral resources and the role of the country’s mining and treatment industry for the period 1980 – 2014. In particular, it focuses on the resources and processing of chromium, nickel and copper. Chromium and nickel are considered to be rare minerals and are concentrated in a few countries, one of which is Albania. This paper concludes that the country’s considerable mineral reserves are a real potential for sustainable development. The turnover from this branch can grow from today’s 1% of GDP up to 3-5%. Furthermore the sector is important for attracting FDI in the export-oriented tradable sector, thus increasing currency inflow and improving the country's balance of payments. Especially nickel reserves can be seen in use within a regional perspective.

Effectiveness of concessions in this sector of the economy during the period is analyzed, focusing on national economy benefits from foreign and domestic investments. The conclusion is that the fragmentation in a very large number of concessions has not been effective so far. Future target should be towards attracting investors who have the financial and technological resources. Especially in processing and smelting of minerals, the aim should be to attract FDI of greenfield type that bring modern technologies and care to protect the environment from pollution.

Keywords: Mineral Resources, Concessions, Sustainable Development.
Economics of Milk Yield Losses in One Dairy Farm in Macedonia Associated With Clinical Mastitis

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Abstract: Mastitis remains one of the major disease in dairy herds, causing profound economic losses to the entire milk production chain due to changes in the milk quality and milk yield. A one year cross-sectional longitudinal survey was carried out to evaluate milk yield losses associated with occurrence of clinical mastitis cases in one dairy herd. Cows that had clinical mastitis and clinically healthy cows during lactation were included in the study. The traits analyzed were the average of the monthly test day milk yields, cow parities and days in lactation while first case of clinical mastitis was occurred. For these purpose there were recorded data for monthly test day milk yield of the cows at the 2nd, the 3rd and the 4th monthly test day (TD). TDs were chosen according to the average number of days in lactation to diagnose the first case of clinical mastitis. According these criteria, the 2nd and the 3rd TD were made before the diagnosis of the first lactation case of clinical mastitis, while the 4th TD was made after the diagnosis. Monthly test day milk yields were treated as repeated measurement within an animal in General Linear Model (GLM). Statistical model included fixed effect of cow parity and covariance of days in lactation when the first case of clinical mastitis was occurred. Estimated lactation incidence risk (LIR) for CM in observed population of dairy cows was 21.49%. Regardless parities, the first case of clinical mastitis in dairy herd occurred on the average 108.09±83.182 days in lactation. The LIR tended to significantly increased (p<0.001) with increasing the cow parity, as risk factor for occurrence of clinical mastitis. Before contracting the disease, cows with clinical mastitis yielded more milk than did healthy cows. Mastitis clearly affected the milk yield and the difference between the milk yield of the healthy cows and the cows after clinical mastitis was statistically significant. There was a significant decrease in the milk yield before and after the diagnosis of clinical mastitis case (p<0.001). The estimated daily milk yield losses per cow suffered from case of clinical mastitis, between the 3rd TD and the 4th TD, range from 0.9 kg to 26.0 kg, or average 9.6 kg/day. According this, the monthly milk yield losses per mastitic cow, between the 3rd TD and the 4th TD, were 288 kg. If we take in consideration the price of one kg milk of 0.32 euro, than the total daily economic losses per mastitic cow will be around 3 euro’s and monthly losses per cow will be around 92 euro. Regardless of the time of occurrence during the lactation, mastitis had a long-lasting effect on milk yield; cows with clinical mastitis did not reach their premastitis milk yields during the remainder of the lactation after onset of the disease. The daily milk yield must be taken in consideration for more rapid economic analysis of milk losses associated with occurrence of clinical mastitis in dairy herds.

Key words: dairy cows, economics, clinical mastitis, milk yield.
Managing Operations of Project Based Organizations through Application of Microsoft Project Server

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Abstract. A major challenge faced by project based organizations is production of reliable information on project performance based on which, overall operations are supported. This paper explains how Microsoft Project Server is utilized to present information about: revenue forecasting, project performance and resource management. Since major portion of revenue for subject type of organizations is obtained from project implementation contracts, the exact figures for the amount of project implementation (equaling recognized income) and subsequently the revenue forecast is the key for obtaining valid financial statements. Through project server, based on the projected activities and recorded progress, the income for the future periods can be forecasted for needs of the financial sector. Project performance is monitored by using the Earned Value method. The amount of work planned, implemented and its cost is continuously tracked and visually presented for managerial purposes. Furthermore, continuous tracking must be followed by foreseeing the project end and influencing the improvement of the performance (even support the decision for premature closure of the project).
Management of project resources directly affects the project performance. Planning of resource assignments through project server enables reserving of appropriate workforce throughout the project lifecycle. Furthermore, through project server resource utilization overview can be produced. By categorizing task types in all projects, management can obtain information for the type and level of utilization of resources.
This paper presents the method for application of project server as it is developed in Quality Management office of Asseco SEE (Kosovo). For each of the three topics, both aspects are presented: practical application and corresponding benefits from the business point of view.

Keywords: Operations, MS Project, Forecast, Resource Management
The Relationship between Economic Growth And Education In Albania

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Abstract: Albania as a middle-income country has faced an ongoing economic growth even though economic crisis have stroked world’s economy. The economic growth itself explains at the same time the increase in a nation’s welfare by all means of it. However our main focus is the effect that education level of individuals has on the economic growth of Albania. Literature review states that investment in education directs into the formation of a qualified human capital, compared to physical or social capital and that makes a significant contribution to economic growth. So the study will briefly explain the reasons behind the economic growth of Albania and the education in this country between the years 1994-2011 by showing a detailed way of how this effect has contributed in the overall growth of economy. Thus, in order to explain the before mentioned relationship of the importance of education in economic growth of Albania, supporting the theoretical findings we will execute various econometric analyses such as Unit Root Test, Co-integration, Granger Casuality Test and at last VAR analysis using the EViews. 5.0 package.

Keywords: Albanian economy, education, economic growth.
The impact of the financial crises in the management of the corporates

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Abstract: Financial crises are very damaging and costly. They can spread easily from one country to another. The most apparent example was the crisis of 2008, which took global dimensions. The entire world was affected by the crisis and many countries are still suffering the consequences, such as: economic decline, failure of banks or financial institutions, price fluctuations, etc. The main factors that cause shocks in the financial sector can be grouped as follows: inappropriate macroeconomic policies, the weakness of the financial system, global financial conditions, the difference of exchange rates and political instability. These factors, create the conditions for the crisis to occur, and precisely these factors will be the theme element of our study. This study, which analyzes the elements that changed corporate governance after the crisis of 2008, will also focus on the impact that these structural changes had in the level of job satisfaction of employees, given the extent of the layer, that represent people who have suffered the most severe economic shock of this crisis. The collected data of the employees of a company in Albania was analyzed through the T-test, which aims to compare how elements of job satisfaction vary from one period to another, and how statistically the differences are significant. The salary and the level of commitment were associated with the level of satisfaction of the employees during the economic crisis of 2008, and then compared with the period after, through the Chi-square test, to verify the presence of a correlation between them.

Keywords: financial crisis, corporate, work satisfaction, employee
Transportation Management in Kosovo

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Abstract: In this paper we are dealing with scientific management of transport in Kosovo. The main aim of this research paper is how management made transport in Kosovo, management of roads, railway management, and management of air transport.

Kosovo roads categorization: international, regional, as roads are paved and asphalted for the year 2012 - 2013, international road is a public road that, with international act is classified road network of international, highways public road officially categorized as a Main Road, connecting two or more cities and which can serve as links with the neighboring countries, regional Roads public road officially categorized as a regional road, which connects two or more major cities local roads public road officially categorized as a local road connecting settlements inhabited areas within a municipality, unclassified road means any road that is not a public road, the owner of which is a citizen or group of citizens, and not the Ministry's responsibility, but which is not officially used by pedestrians, vehicles and other moving sideways move in space unmarked, no paved road mean free path and road surfaces built without road coating even to the point of connection with the public road surface build road, rail capacity in Kosovo for the year 2012 - 2013, the number of flights to Kosovo for the year 2012 - 2013.

Key words: management, transport, road, railway, air.
Maritime tourism and employment: A challenge for higher education in Albania?

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Abstract: Maritime tourism has been and is still a powerful factor on the economic development of many countries. The actual phase of Mediterranean and its perspective on increasing the maritime tourism afflux in the Adriatic and Ionian Region area both with the definition of development strategy of 2014-2020 is paying a special attention for the development and modernization of maritime transport in order to have an effective role in the framework of sustainable development of transport, tourism and the economy in general.

Education in tourism will be an important component of development of tourism industry. The objective of this paper is to analyze the opportunity of increasing the employment in the tourism of the ADRION area and the possibility of interfering in the curriculum planning of the Albanians universities by giving an important focus to their modernization.

For students and society a core aspect of higher education regards the process of entering in the labor market and this will influence student’s opinions when choosing a specific course. After analyzing the situation, in this project are given recommendation for a change in the management system of this student category in the future.

Keywords: higher education, tourism, maritime. Human resources, employment in tourism market
Exploring the Performance of SME-s Using Multi-Criteria Analysis

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Abstract: This research represents the findings from the case studies related to the performance of Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) in Kosovo. It comprises two multi-criteria analysis (MCA) and exploratory study accomplished through the visits in different SME-s. The paper is structured in four main sections. In the first section we have introduced our work briefly. In the second section the outcomes of the literature review are presented. In the section three of this papered the research methodology is presented. The findings from the research is used as inputs to the multi-criteria methods presented in the section four. The research methodology is a mix of qualitative and quantitative methodologies. Two MCA models are used to develop the desired outcomes. The results provide with interesting concerns different performance criteria within the SME-s. The final aim at this research is to provide operational levels of SME-s with an instrument based on multi-criteria analysis in order to measure and to control the performance of functions within the business. To achieve the research objective the basic MCA analysis and Visual Promethee software is used.
European Debt Crisis – the follow up of the Global Financial Crisis or specific European Phenomenon?

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Abstract: While the recent financial crisis was global by its nature, it made a different impact on financial stability and economic development in different regions of the world European Union with its unique institutions and mechanisms, experienced very specific environment in the financial and post financial crisis period, trying to solve the problems with extreme measures and borrowing increasing, which additionally worsened the situation. Many economist think that the European debt crisis is just specific follow up of the global financial crisis from 2007, however, many indicators implies that the European debt crisis has been developed and is so severe due to specific factors interrelated only for Europe, European financial markets and way of EU institutions functioning. This paper’s aim is to analyze the broad range of factors which contributes the European debt crisis to be so unique and so severe as to vary when different Eurozone countries caught by the crisis are considered.

Key words: European debt crisis, sovereign debt, state bonds, EMU mechanisms.
The Process of Euroisation: Does it brings real benefits for Economic Development of Western Balkan Countries?

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Abstract: The trend of euroisation which started with the formal introduction of euro within Eurozone, was even extended over the countries from the Western Balkans, while two of them (Kosovo and Montenegro) have unilaterally introduced euro as the national currency without fulfilling Maastricht criteria. Other Balkans countries such as Croatia, Serbia, Albania and Macedonia, were characterized with more or less extensive share of euro denominated deposits and loans in the banking sector balances. At the beginning, the euroisation, brought positive movements in these countries especially to those ones who have low development and growth rate. However, the sovereign debt crisis which severely “attacked” the euro zone countries, change the attitude of the monetary authorities, banks and private entities in the West Balkans countries to be more cautious regarding the extensive use of euro in their financial transactions, savings and credit activities. This paper aims to analyze the different levels of euroisation in different West Balkan countries and the impact which euroisation made on the level of their economic development, and financial stability.

Key words: euroisation, economic development, macro-economic indicators.
The Financial Crisis: Origins, Causes and Conclusions

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Abstract: The crisis in recent years took start in response to a crisis of the real estate market in the United States in 2007. The year 2009 has seen an economic crisis and between 2010 and 2011 it was known the spreading of the crisis sovereign debt and public finances of many countries. The financial markets failed in their main task: the allocation of risk. The products and services traded in the financial market are characterized by the immateriality and legal complexity. It means a high uncertainty degree and a high risk. Therefore is very important to protect the investors and this means: give them the right information, right legislation, market confidence and a product that respond to their needs. The crisis causes are: weaknesses in the regulatory, malfunction of the rating agencies, political errors and conflicts of interest. This means that we need: more rules, more capital, less debt, more transparency. The financial markets and the economy have always moved in harmony and savers have undertaken a countercyclical behavior, against trend or against the cycle and for investing in financial markets with the probability in favor we need a map that comes from the statistics.

Keywords: financial market, risk, crisis, statistics.
Impact of customer’s queuing over Service Quality: a Case Study on Mobile Phone Industry in Macedonia

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Abstract: The worldwide mobile phone market recently is enormously growing associated with a strong demand for smart phones across the entire globe. International Data Corporation (a premier global provider of market intelligence data) argues that the overall mobile phone market is growing faster than previously forecasts, with over than 1.8 billion mobile phones during 2014, and expects to sell over 2.3 billion mobile phones in 2017, in a single year. The world trend in customers’ demand has caused a strong competition among mobile phone companies. Given that the Customer satisfaction is a fundamental marketing tool, and companies have gained better understanding of the importance of retaining the current customers through marketing efforts. This paper examines the mobile phone industry in Macedonia, with a special focus on customer’s queuing and services. All four mobile phone companies operating in Macedonia such as T-Mobile, One, VIP and Albaphone are examined from the perspective of their customers and comparative analysis are provided. A questionnaire with hundreds of mobile phone customers was employed identifying thus the main issues tackling the customer satisfaction through service provision while being in queuing as well as afterwards. This paper concludes that a fair customer handling and service in queuing, is a prerequisite for customer satisfaction and loyalty.

Key words: customer service quality, customer satisfaction, queuing,
Tax Effort in Developing Countries Comparative Analyse: Case of Albania-

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Abstract: The key aim of my research is to explain whether better institutions lead to a higher tax effort. The first hypothesis focuses on voice and accountability while the second one will explore the impact of corruption.

Hypothesis 1: A more encompassing and legitimate state is an essential precondition for a more adequate tax system. If taxpayers perceive that their interests (preferences) are properly represented in political institutions having a meaningful ‘voice’ in influencing the state their willingness to contribute increases.

Hypothesis 2: In order to explain international differences in tax ratios we also need to take into account demand factors such as governance and the level of corruption. If taxpayers believe that they live in a state in which corruption is rampant and trust in authority low, the willingness to vote for higher levels of taxation and comply with their tax obligations will decrease.

In summary, a contribution of this research is thus to extend the basic tax effort model by establishing the extent to which voice, accountability and good governance matter.

Key words: tax effort, corruption, developing countries, authority law, governance institutions
Abstract: The success of monetary policy in stabilizing prices or inflation targeting depends in large measure by the stillness of market interest rates in response to changes in policy rates. Thus the degree of pass-through interest rate depends greatly on the conditions prevailing in the credit markets and deposits; and consequently, the monetary authorities should take into account these conditions and the behavior of banks when setting their policies.

A change in the policy rate is reflected in an almost immediate change in the same direction and with similar proportions in short-term interest rates to bank lending and deposits. The speed at which these rates are regulated, depends on the characteristics and depth of the market, the strength of competition between financial institutions etc. On the other hand, after the change of rate, long-term interest rates may move in the same direction as, just or in the opposite direction.

Changes in real interest rates affect revenues and expenses, through the replacement channel, wealth, income and cost of capital. Changes in interest rates may have contradictory effects, as they affect the behavior of savers, as well as the borrowers.

With the data provided by the Bank of Albania we will build an econometric model for the interest rate.

Keywords: Interest rate, modeling, ADF.
Compensation Strategy for the New Economy Age

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Abstract. This paper is about motivation and compensation philosophy, since 15th century businesses are using the same performance measuring system and reward schemes. Performance is equal with sum of staff motivation and their ability to perform. Some companies are using bonus payments and penalties, depending on success or on failure regarding performance of their staff. Regarding motivation literature is proving different theories, but the issue is that employees nowadays are more informed and have greater expectation from companies regarding compensation.

Keywords: Motivation, Compensation, Stock Options
The Spatial Nature of Entrepreneurship, Economic Prosperity and, the Informal Economy

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Abstract. Businesses are not refining products and they are not adding any value on the sold products, but they are using the opportunity to purchase goods with lower price and then sell those products with a higher price, where the difference between those prices is profit. In addition, knowledge is an important factor, which explains the arrays of known profit opportunities, which entrepreneurs face, and those opportunities are not equally discoverable in all locations. The issue with classical and neoclassical models of land rent is a fact that they were based on an assumption where perfect knowledge of transportation requirements and transportation costs exist. Since all companies need to have space to produce and to operate, they own or rent land or real estate. Because of the rent, businesses are changing prices in the land market.

Keywords: land, Knowledge, Kirzner’s theory, Entrepreneurship, The market of land
Globalization: Balkan’s Convergence

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Abstract: Within numerous discussions on the level of globalization and integration of many regions in the world, many uncertainties arise regarding the scale of economic and cultural exposure of our region. Albania comes out from a multiple-century experience of cultural isolation and economic autocracy. During the last two decades, progressive opening of markets and borders has led to a convergence process of Albania toward our region and European continent. Beside economic indicators which are directly related to net exports and gross domestic product (as indicators for measuring the level of commerce opening), it would be of high interest to propose the foreign tourists number in the region as an indicator for social and cultural (not only economic) integration. Using a regressive empirical analysis, the relation between the number of tourists in Albania and in the region of Balkan and the globalization index of each of the countries taken into analysis—will be studied. This model lies on a 21 year time frame, based on yearly data. Globalization index and tourists number are the two main variables to be considered following this study. Globalization index is measured from World Bank. The main goal of this study is to adjudicate whether this indicator is valid in terms of measuring globalization level, not just in economic aspect, but especially in socio-cultural one. This study will open a new dimension in terms of academic discussion, not mainly focused on the definition of the word globalization and integration.

Keywords: Globalization Index, Tourism, Balkan, Integration, Convergence
Educational Impact on business and management with special view in Gjakova municipality

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Abstract: This work elaborates the topic of effects of education in business and management with special view in Gjakova municipality, businesses that are experiencing periods of after war transition reflecting attitudes of owners and managers how they perceive effects of education in business evolution and sustainability of businesses that they are directing. This work elaborates the topic effects of education in business and management with special view into Gjakova municipality, also it is shown what is the effect of education in creating an effective management structure, also actions that are taken from managers for educating their staff in order to have better prepared staff to face the intense competition and ensure survival in a unstable economy as in Republic of Kosova.

The research was conducted in two phases. First phase refers to collecting all data which are related to topic. While second phase refers collecting in the field. Data collected on filed are qualitative, where are surveyed 30 owners and 50 managers that manage small and medium businesses in Gjakova.

Among the most interesting findings of this survey was that owners and managers are aware that education is a key and necessary element for the success and sustainability of their business, among other findings is that economic status that prevails in municipality brings a lot of difficulties in creating an adequate climate for their businesses.

Key words: business, education, management, economy.
Strategic Management of the Labor Market in the Republic of Macedonia

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Abstract: The problems in the labor market include employment, unemployment, percentage of coverage and salary. Employment, that is, the level of unemployment emerges as a major problem in the Republic of Macedonia as well as elsewhere in the region (such as Slovenia, Albania and Kosovo). The reason for the existence of such problems in the area of the labor market is the global economic crisis. In order to mitigate the consequences of this strategic management of human resources or the unemployed work force on market is applied by strengthening the staff with upgrading their skills. In this paper few examples of strategic management in Slovenia are considered - because it is closer to the region and its progress and developments will be compared to the already made changes in the Republic of Macedonia and with those that will be made in the future. All these activities directly affect the region because an increase of the employment in one country would reduce outflow of labor abroad.

This paper will also give an account to the role of governments in the undertaken measures to alleviate unemployment on the level of EU. Governments introduce new methods such as subsidies, and have enacted regulations to gradually overcome the situation. Individual situations will be addressed in the region where the worsened condition of the labor market leads to consequent rise in poverty.

In March 2005 the European Council reissued in the Lisbon Strategy in which it gave guidance and suggestions to overcome the problems that concern the labor market worldwide. More recent is the decision Europe 2020 for growth and improvement of the labor market from 26 March 2010, which was adopted by the European Council on a proposal from the European Commission.

Here the impact and application of these strategies in the Republic of Macedonia will be considered and examples from the region will be taken into account. This paper will also give a review of suggestions and guidelines for improvement of the situation of the labor market in the Republic of Macedonia.

Keywords: strategic management, labor market, employment, unemployment, salary, European Council, Republic Macedonia.
Supplier Relationship Management (SRM): A Conceptual Perspective

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Abstract: It is common place in today’s business to find firms forming alliances with their suppliers and customers that do not fit into the classical dichotomy of hierarchies and markets. This is because they have realized that there is need for relationships but upstream and downstream for the purpose of reducing cost, increasing performance and gaining competitive advantage. Thus, to succeed in business nowadays, organizations must manage the integration of business, technology, people, and processes not only within the company but also across company boundaries. Supply Chain Management (SCM) processes facilitate inter-company cooperation and collaboration with suppliers, customers, and business partners. Although this system can bring benefits and competitive advantage to organizations, the integration, management and implementation of this system pose considerable challenges to organizations. Supplier Relationship Management (SRM) is top on management preference in to enhance performance and competitive patterns of the companies. SRM is defined as a process involved in managing preferred suppliers and finding new ones whilst reducing costs, making procurement predictable and repeatable, pooling buyer experience and extracting the benefits of supplier partnerships.

The importance of supplier management has grown enormously in recent years, driven by factors such as the trend toward focusing on core competencies, the demand for outside sources of innovation, and efforts to make management more lean and agile. Close relations with supply chain members means that the members share the risks and benefits and wish to keep relationships over the long period of time.

The aim of developing SRM systems is to help companies to coordinate and automate their process concerned with the supplier integration and communication.

In this paper, the author has developed a model on how SRM can be operationally integrated. Prior to that, the author has reviewed literature related to SRM and how this process can be operationally integrated. To conclude, the author has conclude that although SRM at strategic level is important there are enormous benefits that accrued as a result of effectively integrating this process at the operation level.

Keywords: Supplier Relationship Management, Supply Chain Management, Integration.
Applied Relationship between Transport and Economy

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Abstract: This paper discusses some of the most important and functional issues of the relationship between transport and the economy. The efforts made in this research are concerned with to give some more clear answer to some complex questions related to the understanding of the economic dynamics which are transport and economic activity location. Transport is considered to be one of the most influential vibrant systems of the economy. Since it is continually changing in time and space, it can be considered as determinant for each economic system. Qualitative research outcomes are the literature review, and quantitative research results are the generated figures which gives the evidence about the realistic relationship between transport and the economy.

Key word: transport, economy, GDP, development
Modelling and Simulation of Decision-Making in Business Processes

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Abstract. This research represents findings from the case studies related to the Decision Making (DM) and risk management in Small and Medium Enterprises (SME). It comprises various case studies of various SMEs which are product, service and mixed oriented.

The paper is structured in four main sections. In the first section we have introduced our work briefly. In the second section the outcomes from the literature review are presented. In the third section of this paper different SME case studies are presented. The findings from the case studies are used as inputs to the developed approach presented in the section 4.

In the 4th section of this paper a modelling and simulation approach is presented which is aimed to assist in controlled management of DM in business processes of SME-s. The results provide interesting concerns of DM in different management levels within the SME-s. The final aim of this research is to provide DM managerial levels with a decision support instrument based on modelling and simulation. To achieve the research objective MS Excel, and Matlab software are used.

Key words: decision making, risk, management, uncertainty, SME.
Creating Supportive Environment for Start-Up Businesses in Kosovo

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Abstract: The paper analyzes the situation in the most important sector in Kosovo, small and medium enterprises with their needs for support and obstacles they are facing in Kosovo. Finalization of this work will enable the adequate addressing the difficulties and problems faced by businesses, and will provide recommendations to enable adequate measures for successful businesses start creating incentives and support for economic activities that develop them in order to support economic growth and employment in the responsibility for future generations. The objective of this research paper is the current state diagnostics of small and medium enterprises, identify problems, obstacles and barriers that suffocate the development of their activities, identifying both the needs and requirements of the community to improve the situation, advancing developmental processes and the development of positive trends in strategic terms.

Keywords: start up business, environment, Kosovo, advancement, small and medium enterprises
Strategic Planning in Trade Organizations in Kosovo

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Abstract: Planning as a function of management is an important issue in today's business environment, which constantly changes seeking high attention by management within the organization. Planning has become an orientation, mission, vision, purpose and objective of business organizations, which should organize, change and innovate the planning in order to remain competitive in the market.

Therefore, the aim of this paper is planning as a function of management, pointing out affecting factors in the construction of a successful plan that could bring constant success of different business organizations.

To realize this paper it is used a methodology that consists of a combination of primary data with secondary ones, secondary data are the result of review the extensive literature on planning as a management function. This literature has served to build hypotheses and theoretical model presented and built in this paper.

Final result of the paper is that planning is necessary for an organization, it helps realizing the goals and its objectives, and it is a guide that shows which way should the organization follow. Therefore organizations and companies are empowering these capacities to prepare precise, feasible and successful planning.

Keywords: strategic planning, trade center organizations, business environment, Kosovo, competitiveness
Marketing of a tourism destination – Case study Rugova Valley

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Abstract. Tourism is one of the most complex activities of a modern society. In developed countries but also in some of transition countries, tourism is important product and employing generator. Even in Kosovo, tourism is an essential economic branch, whereby marketing has very significant impact for its functioning. Therefore, in this paper are addressed marketing concepts by focusing on those of tourism as a development indicator of the country. To achieve visitors satisfaction in touristic destination Rugova, we have implemented analyze with the citizens that have visited Rugova.

Keywords: Marketing, Tourism
Can Foreigners Improve the Efficiency of Emerging Market Banks? Evidence from the Vietnamese Strategic Partner Program

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Abstract: Foreign ownership and foreign management are often assumed to improve the efficiency of emerging market banks. This paper examines this relationship for the Vietnamese strategic partner program, where a range of foreign banks have been allowed to take minority participation in local banks. We show that neither foreign ownership nor the representation of foreign owners on the supervisory or the management boards is associated with better performance. Only the presence of independent foreign executives or managers which are not any more employed by strategic partners has a positive impact on banks. We interpret these results as the consequence of conflicts between local and foreign shareholders which prevent efficiency enhancing technology transfer.

Key Words: foreign investment, strategic partnership, board participation, emerging market, banking performance
Corruption and Tax Evasion: Evidence from Albanian Enterprises

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Abstract: This article focuses on survey data and qualitative evidence from Albanian manufacturing firms to examine the scale and consequences of corruption and tax evasion at the enterprise level. It discusses the costs and benefits from the entrepreneur’s perspective. The vector of covariates includes information about; use of external finance, influence over policy, aversion to disclosure, experience of corruption, firms size and ownership structure. To control for differences in the availability of collateral, the proportion of the fixed assets is included. The models used in the paper are probit where the dependent variable is binary and ordered probit where the dependent variable is categorical and orderable. Empirical results show that manufacturing firms operating in an environment in which tax evasion is more prevalent are more likely to suffer demands for bribes from corrupt officials. The regression analysis shows that tax evasion is a matter of degree and that it is not limited to small and medium-sized enterprises. Even quite large firms acknowledge concealing part of their sales from tax authorities. Enterprises that are evading taxes are less likely to obtain an external audit. In addition, the data predict that corruption and tax evasion is more likely to occur when the principal owner is male rather than female. Moreover, findings show that the main effect of the separation of ownership on the likelihood of bribery is insignificant.

Keywords: corruption, tax evasion, ordered probit
IS THERE A EUROPEAN INNOVATION CRISIS!?
The impact of product and labour market deregulation

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Abstract: Economists have often talked about the European Paradox;” Europe having the necessary knowledge and research but failing to utilize these advantages and bring them to the markets. The perception, largely attributable to the media reporting, is that Europe lags behind the United States in innovation. While it is true that most of the e-commerce innovations were developed in the United States, Europe’s economies did well over the 1990s despite the lack of major breakthroughs in high-tech sphere. Thus, it is hard to say that Europe is facing an innovation crisis, and I will argue that Europe has other advantages that make it competitive globally.
New Global Thinking – the New Challenges the Science have to Face

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Abstract: Globalization is a comprehensive and changeable process, which came to a halt after the terror attacks against the United States on 11 September 2001. Now this process is undergoing a renewal. The renewal of globalization presents new threats and at the same time offers new opportunities for the mankind. Responding to the new challenges and exploiting these new opportunities requires a new global thinking (NGT) and the ability to collaborate on a global level, even by the representatives of the most specialized fields. The NGT approach presents the biggest challenge to science and the so called scientific thinking. It will change the evaluation system of the scientific world developed in the past few hundred years, and it will open up new dimensions for learning. In order to understand that, we should have a fresh look at the theory of the renewal of globalization and the fundamental changes affecting all walks of life. Based on the results of his former publications aiming to explore the relationship between the concept of globalization and global information society, and on his thesis on the halt of globalization, the author identifies the main factors of renewal. We will see that cloud computing, big data applications and analytical work based on the above create the infrastructural conditions required for the renewal of globalization. The development of mobile devices and simulation modelling are also important. As a result, a network of knowledge cells will be established, which will give a new impetus for globalization. Everybody will have a potential opportunity to know everything. The competition versus Collaboration dilemma will end with the victory of collaboration. The related EU policies also point towards collaboration. The role of innovation will also increase. Our view concerning academic achievements will change as well. The process which Einstein called unconscious thinking without the use of words or concepts will come in the forefront. The role of spiritualism will increase in learning, and the so called women method of thinking will gain an increasing importance, resulting in fundamental changes in the field of science, education and other walks of life, such as the emergence and widespread use of affordable android "avatars" controlled by a "brain-computer" interface. The understanding and exploitation of the above opportunities requires fundamental changes in our way of thinking: a new global thinking.

Key words: globalization, information society, science, knowledge cells, brain-computer interface, Ākāśa
Development of Virtual Economic Zone in Support of EU integration in the West Balkan region

Shkendije Geci Sherifi – Edmond Hajrizi – Karoly Nagy

Abstract: The present concept of virtual economic zones was originally developed within the framework of a new state building model designed for the International Community. Accordingly to this model, one of the new opportunities available is to create a virtual economic zone above state level, thereby providing qualitatively new infrastructural conditions for social and economic development. Based on these conditions, it becomes possible to focus on laying down the foundations required for sustainable development and to satisfy the basic needs of the population. The capacity of state building under extreme conditions provides a background for other applications as well, such as issues related to the integration of the West Balkan region into the European Union. The EU accession of Croatia has proved to be successful, but other candidates in the region face different prospects. The present study gives an overview of the various negotiation processes and introduces the opportunities provided by the establishment of virtual economic zones to promote integration.

Research results concerning the theoretical and methodological background required for the establishment of infrastructural, legal and other conditions for virtual economic zones will be introduced. Finally, the concept of a Kosovo related virtual economic zone (an economic zone registered in Kosovo – KVEZ) will be introduced as a pilot project.

Key words: EU integration, West Balkan, globalization, cyberspace, cloud computing, big data, virtual economic zone, digital enterprise, IPv6
SME practices in Kosova on addressing the human capacities

Bujar Gallopeni

Abstract: Human capacities in fulfilling the specific needs of businesses and labour market have become a challenge not only for Kosova that is characterized with poor economic development, but for the entire region and beyond. This study, which is done in 73 SMEs as well as public sector organizations, elaborates the used practices for enhancing specific skills and professional knowledge of employees in different sectors. The study further treats the level of skills that the employees have and should possess, as well as the training issues that employers are investing in order to attain the satisfactory level of skills in meeting the specific demands of their organizations. The study suggest recommendations also for education institutions and the issues they should address among their students to meet the labour market needs.

Key words: skills, SMEs, human capacities, innovation
Central banks and supervision of payment system in Kosovo

Lulaj Enkeleda

Abstract: The role of Central Bank of the Republic of Kosovo (CBK), is to support and regulate the Payments System, where CBK law empowers the Central Bank such as: to provide services, including intra-day loans collateralized by securities of negotiable Government clearing systems, settlement of negotiable securities for Government, for payment systems and participants in them, then ensuring efficiency, sustainability and security of the payment system, to participate, to organize, to own and operate the systems referred, make regulation, licensing, registry and supervision of payment system, clearing and of atonement of securities as provided with laws in CBK. So, besides its role as reformer and regulatory for achievement in technology, accepted standards internationally and new developments, it also operates the only system for interbank payments in the country. Security, sustainability and efficiency of payment systems are primary elements for proper function of the financial system that is said and accepted as a lubricant for market economy. Payment systems are one of the main ways in which financial crises can be transmitted in systems and national and international markets, and they are the channels through which is done the transfer of funds between banks. The main requirements for fostering and preservation of financial stability in the country, it should be that payment systems are stable and secure. Given that payment systems strongly affect the speed of movement of funds in the economy, overall costs and liquidity of participants, and that they serve as a transmission channel of monetary policy, becomes quite clear the reason for central bank's interest to ensure its efficient operation.

Keywords: Central Bank, financial stability, interbank payments, stability of the payment system
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The Economic Importance of Transport Planning and Spatial Modelling on Regional Economic Development: the Case Study of Selected Western Balkan Countries

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Abstract: Transport planning and spatial modelling are two of most important factors which should be considered together when settling the economic development projections of various regions and countries. In this case a simultaneous multidisciplinary high degree of research maybe required. Such research efforts should contribute due to the integration of policy, strategic management methodologies, and technology implementations.

This paper discusses the importance and the implications of the sustainability concept of transport planning and spatial modelling on the regional economic development and economic growth. The overall objective of this paper is therefore the provision of augmented and sufficient transport planning and spatial modelling examination tool by integrating policy, strategic management methodology, and technological implementations. This objective is achieved through the development of a tool for expansion and improvement of perception related to the study subject, which is aimed to support decision makers and planners in transport planning (TP) and spatial modelling (SM).

The methodology used in this paper is mostly based on practical issues combined with some theoretical aspects of TP and SM. The inducement of the research findings is made discussing the case study of Western Balkan Countries (WBC). Furthermore, in order to get to the conclusions and recommendations the correlation analysis is performed between selected WBC and selected developed countries. The results are used to develop possible scenarios which may lead to more sustainable development of WBC.

Key words: transport, planning, modelling, spatial, sustainable development.
(Ex) Block, between the Nostagia and the new identity

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Abstract: This research examines the most important urban part of the city of Tirana, the former Bloc area. This area is considered in its origins, in the 1930s as part dedicated of the “selected” class, new residents of the capital and this status conveyed in decades during the communist period and in the years after the dictatorship. Historical moments at different times have given this area a special architectural and social character in report of the cities. Overpopulation, uncontrolled planning and rapid urbanization have undressed (ex) block from the initial urban character. This urban area is a long time under strong pressure for a dense development of high-intensity construction. Protection of spatial and architectural values has become impossible and the new identity is imposed by the market and by the great demand of citizens to be part of this area. After a historical and analytical perspective, from the social and space view, search trying to record some important elements that should be taken as a binary of development of new urban identity area. Block as public urban space needs emergency an urban regeneration, ranging from maintaining of the authentic landscape, rethinking of the movement manner, the centrality in a urban level and the spatial porosity.

Keywords: Tirana, ex Bloc, urban identity, public urban space, spatial porosity
Barrier Factors of timber structure Applications in Multi-Storey Building-Albania

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Abstract: Recently, many countries in the world are increasing the requests on applying ecological materials in building constructions, especially wood as a material of choice. Request which has shown its first elements in our country, even though slowly and even more rarely regarding multi-storey buildings. Demographic growth has caused planning and designing new urban areas and residential areas as housing ones, thereby causing major environmental pollution. Data referring to the Public Health Institute shows that environmental pollution has exceeded the allowable limits. It is obvious that those responsible for this are two links: public sector and private sector. Despite targets for achieving contemporary methodologies and technologies in order to have a healthy life and a sustainable city, the problems are numerous. Firstly, relevant legislations of public sector as urban plans, and environmental impact assessments do not provide clear and sufficient information referring to building codes and much less for ecological construction materials. Secondly, a problem for the private sector consists in providing raw materials. Referring to wood as an ecological sustainable material, and provision of timber for building construction, private sector declares convenience via import companies. Ministry of Environment, Forests and Water Administration emphasizes that soon will be drafted and approved the national strategy for sustainable management of forest resources. The economic factor is another equally important link. Relationship between investors and designers presents its own difficulties in our country. Investors talk about high construction costs regarding applications of sustainable materials, especially for timber. They also give data which express high figures for the maintenance of building materials over a period of one year, including material’s protection from atmospheric agents and insects. Also, comparisons of costs over wood construction and concrete construction show large differences. This makes much more clear the reason for the selection of concrete in multi-storey building construction. Finally, the labor market offers a limited number of specialists regarding applications of ecological materials and technologies for a sustainable city and a healthy life.

Key word: ecological materials, pollution, public sector, private sector
Islamic City Case, Tirana the birth of a City.

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Abstract: The expansion of Islam did multiply the number of cities to the edge of the desert, transforming the nomadic tribes in urban populations. For the good Muslim cannot good practice religion if not in the city, in the "Friday Mosque" for common prayers; life in the city is considered a condition of moral perfection and been fixed in one place, giving up the nomadic life, becomes a priority.

The urban culture in Islam is formed and developed through a series of contributions, derived from the traditions of construction and urban structures of the pre-Islamic city. Arabia and the countries of first conquest, gravitated into the orbit of Hellenistic and Roman world, and on the other hand on the Persian world orbit. Inside the ancient pattern, appeared new elements that will become hallmarks of the Islamic city: the palace, the mosque and the rows of shops that prefigure the 'souks' of more mature urban forms. The Islamic urbanism rejects any intentional and planned process, in which the city would be first designed and then implemented. The city had always been a spontaneous creation for the Muslim community. Everything will continue to persist even after the advent of Islam, with the addition of the religion and politics. Islam is a religion of the creative city: the very choice of the site is determined by religious factors.

Tirana was born as an Islamic city typology. Through the years appeared various urban typology design in Albanian territory. A part of the Islamic city tissue was replaced. Analyzing and understanding how the city has been created, explains how it function. In this way we understand the importance of this urban tissue which we can still find in Tirana.

Keywords: Tirana, Islamic city, Urban identity, Typology, Culture.
Compact City

Skender Kosumi

Abstract: The city is the space between the houses. It belongs to the people living on it, young and old, rich and poor. Social city can not be reached with securities – mixture is needed instead. The whole city is to be a safe living space. The city is an issue of efficiency - less mobility and maximum on function.

Transport planning and maximum on use of the public transport in the city – shows the grade of quality of the city. Today many cities belong to cars, which make our living more expensive. A City is not to be graded how many the poor people have cars but how many rich people moves with public transport.

City is multifaceted and complex. It has to be modifiable. The city has to support the diverse range of uses, to use the brownfields first and redestinate the existing zones before extending in a green field. It is hard to make a good atmosphere in e green field, thinking on responsibilities that we have to carry with us for the better environment too, making our livings space efficient with compact city structures and well design.

Don’t we have the knowledge and the right tools to reach the right goals or the decision-making structures are not so far…

Keywords: Compact City, Public transport, Social City, Safety
A Synthesis of Architectural Form for Three Different Structural Systems

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Abstract. Architectural form is often used but less frequently defined. Architectural form is an inclusive term that refers primarily to a building’s external outline or shape, and to a lesser degree references its internal organization and unifying principles. Shape encompasses various visual and relational properties; namely size, color and texture, position, orientation and visual inertia. Form is therefore generally and primarily understood as the shape or three dimensional massing, but also encompasses additional architectural aspects including structural configuration and form, in so far as they may organize and unify an architectural design.

Keywords: Architectural, building, organization, principles.
Seismic Analysis of Structural building with reinforced concrete shear walls according to the European Standards

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Abstract: A big research effort has been made on the prediction of earthquakes in the last decades, and in fact the exploration of the new techniques aiming to foresee the occurrence of seismic events is in a continuous progress. Several analytical tools have been developed around the world in order to estimate, with different degrees of accuracy, the vulnerability of buildings and the probable loss of lives and economic resources, due to the occurrence of an earthquake. Those tools are intended to be used by government agencies, and even by insurance companies, as a mean for planning of emergency preparedness procedures and response strategies, and also for the reconstruction phases. Nonetheless, most of the current available tools require a large amount of resources, in terms of money, time and computational effort, in order to be properly implemented and effectively used. The paper presents the basic requirements and procedures for the seismic design of Reinforced Concrete Structure of buildings with non-connected shear walls according to the European Code for Seismic Design of Buildings, Eurocode 8. For the many cases, lifelong and Sustainability of the Structure are depends from the earthquake action, type of structure, quality of materials, height, shape of building etc. Based on devastating effects data from the earthquake strike in recently time for the All around and South East European Countries the Structural type has a prime role for the building capability. Type of structure with structural members shear walls are most sustainable for the resistance of horizontal forces coming from earthquake strikes. The treatment of those structural members such are the shear wall their shape, methodology of reinforced have been give a good performances in capacity of Structure. In the height story buildings the usability of shear walls are very preferable because in one side they are decrease the horizontal deformation.

Key Words: Shear wall, Structure, Vulnerability, European Standards.
Urban Transformation in SEE Countries

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Abstract: Urban developments in SEE Countries are followed by development analogies on: rapid growth of urban population, level of economic development, planning (dis) continuity, relationships between public/private partnership, standardization of qualitative urban life and urban expansion on suburb areas. The content of the research is focused on City Capitals of those Countries and their actual urban dynamics. Urban planning concepts, urban development challenges and adequate institutional mechanisms related to development, are some of the issues with strong reflections on qualitative and integrated urban planning from SEE Countries.

Key words: urban planning, rapid growth, partnership, quality, standardization, dynamics, development, mechanisms, integration.
Seismic Analysis of Structure with Reinforced Concrete Coupled Shear Wall system according to the European Standards

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Abstract: In recent decades, Coupled shear walls are the most appropriate structural forms, which have caused the height of concrete buildings to be soared. So, recent RC tall buildings would have more complicated structural behavior than before. Therefore, studying the structural systems and associated behavior of these types of structures would be very interesting. Here in this paper we will study the structural aspects with coupled shear wall system connected with deep beams as structural horizontal member which has role to transmit the internal forces from one to another wall. The total analysis of the structural systems with Coupled shear walls and deep beams will be provided according to European Standards. The aim of this paper is to develop idea for the random regular Structural Design, analysis of plastic hinges in beams, ductility coefficient for the structural elements. To increase the demanded value for structural ductility in variation of different methodology of detail design for reinforced of horizontal elements as are deep beams.

Key Words: Coupled Shear wall, Structure, European Standards, Ductility, Deep beams.
The General Energy Audit in A Primary School in Pristina - A Case Study

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Abstract: Standard energy audit of an educational object, presents current the existing situation of energy consumption for the period 2008-2010, which has make possible the identification of energy consumption needs of small costs to those with higher saving energy. The main goal is to achieve energy savings, energy saving measures (ESM), identify energy saving measures, the preparation of the document on energy saving measures, the implementation of these measures after finding them, if any, etc. The billing of energy (electricity, fuels) is required for the audit period, for the last three years (or/and next year), building studies, designs and energy installations, structure construction and operation of apparatus/equipment basic and climate data for the period in which the audit is being make. In paper will be presented audit standard (general) energy to a primary school in Pristina - Kosovo as a case study.

Key words: audit standard, efficiency, consumption, saving, move.
The Socio-Cultural and Political Significance of Coffeehouses and Coffee Culture During the Independence Processes Of Kosovo

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Abstract: The coffee culture in the Balkans spread and developed as the Ottoman Empire began using the region as a base that opened into Europe. This region with great strategic significance draws attention not only because it functioned as a bridge between the East and the West but also because of cultural and political values in perspective of the process of changes and developments that have taken place throughout time. As an establishment the coffeehouse is a vital concept for society. Beside their fundamental functions, coffeehouses have gained additional functions over the course of history. These additional functions are directed by socio-cultural and political behaviours. This research paper aims to focus on the socio-cultural and political roles of the coffee culture and coffeehouses with regard to the independence and liberation movements that took place with beginning with the disintegration of Yugoslavia, particularly in Kosovo. Within this context, the crucial role of coffeehouses is explained through the struggle every fraction of society went through to keep their own cultural and political identities alive in order to pull through the negative circumstances created in Kosovo by the wars experienced in the region in the 1990s. Furthermore, this paper also aims to reveal the significant role coffeehouses and their spatial functions play when a nation undertakes the immense challenge of emancipation.

Keywords: Coffee Culture, Interior Spaces, Socio-Cultural and Political Perspectives
Experimentation of durable concretes, produced by traditional mountain aggregate, in different environments.

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Abstract: This article describes the effect of durable concrete in two different environments, which is produced by traditional mountain aggregates. For this purpose we have produced concrete of class C30/37 with aggregates from mountain quarry. Meanwhile, we have not changed other components of concrete. Water – cement report is 0.4-0.61. During experimental faze, are done comparisons of resistance to compression, water and chlorides penetration for specimens of concrete which are curring in normal environment (N) and in marine environment (A). Concrete cubes produced, were treated in marine and normal environment for 3, 7 and 28 days in Durres coastal city, Albania. Finally, results are compared to each other and conclusions are made on this basis.

Keywords: chloride permeability, traditional aggregate, strength durable concrete, depth of penetration.
Impact of Thermal Insulation on energy saving in buildings

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Abstract: We are witnesses that the buildings sector is in constant expansion. According to the official data of the European Union, the buildings account for approximately 40% of total energy consumption. By the population growth and by the improvement of quality of living and work conditions, the building sector has become increasingly important. For buildings that require heating and cooling, one of the solutions is to optimize their thermal insulation and thus improve energy efficiency and reduce energy needs. Insulation materials are used to minimize energy loss from buildings and the key tool in designing and constructing a energy saving in buildings.

Project aim will be analysing an existing object (the facility review entirely associated with energy losses and how would have been able to avoid this loss of energy) while examined entirely. A special importance will be given to the energy efficiency in relation "Construction Companies - State" and "Construction Companies - Consumer". What benefit do construction company have during their investment in technological methods for energy efficiency? What should have been the state's contribution in this regard? When describing the details and thermal bridges will be made specific account by making comparisons with existing buildings and the use of technological methods of making time improving the quality of life in flats, also reducing costs. How is the awareness of the population regarding the energy use as efficiently, as well as comparison with other countries of the world and the region.

Keywords; Insulation, energy, materials, buildings.
Challenges of Spatial Planning in Kosovo in Transition Time

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Abstract. Spatial planning refers to the methods used by the public sector to influence the distribution of people and items in the area, always having balanced development in space. Spatial planning for people, land, homes, where we live, learn, heal, work, have fun, public service, and all items have their place. Today, many scientific disciplines are closely related to spatial planning, and through the three main components (social, economic and environmental). In the postmodern time, spatial planning takes place at the local, regional, national, transnational level and often results in the creation of a spatial plan within the state/s. System and spatial planning practices, though vary from one place to another, they have their similarities in content, however, distinguishes the approach and techniques used.

Until 2000, spatial planning in Kosovo is developed at a modest scale, concentrated only in urban areas (cities) and master plans (some regions of the country), in postmodern period (after 2000), the system and practices of spatial planning have made progress in general and especially in drafting national spatial strategies and local development strategies and urban however, there are also disadvantages. In this period, spatial planning, despite the progress, there are still many challenges that face every day and particularly local institutions and thus hinder the lives of citizens. In addition, the lack of human capacity, financial and unwillingness of policy-making and decision-making to address this issue so seriously, in the design and implementation of spatial plans, made uncontrolled developments, take shape across municipalities, causing loss of agricultural land, unplanned development, imbalance, degradation of natural and cultural values, rapid population migrations from the countryside to the city, creating urban chaos and making the citizens' lives more difficult.

Keywords: spatial planning, central, local, urban.
Economic Design and Construction with Light Weight Aggregate Concrete-Expanded Clay

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Abstract: Knowing that concrete is one of the most used material in structural engineering, which every day is becoming of a greater importance for scientific achievements in civil engineering, both in height aspect and in the application of “new” concrete, in this study there are presented data and information for production and application of light weight concrete. According to standard SK EN 206-1, Light weight concrete is concrete having an oven-dry density of not less than 800 kg/m3 and not more than 2 000 kg/m3. It is produced using light weight aggregate for all or part of the total aggregate. Although considering it as light, this type of concrete has high compressive strength, and that starting from LC8/9 to LC80/88. The thermal insulating and sound insulation properties, that light weight concrete with expanded clay exhibits, are properties that must be assessed in comparison to normal concrete. This is also related with the economical aspect, which must not be left aside; the cost of transportation of normal concrete elements such as are columns, beams, wall precast elements, precast slab elements, precast stairs and masonry blocks, significantly differ from light weight concrete products.

The expressionism and creativity of an architect considering the light weight concrete as an efficient solution will enable the architect the designing of structures differently, without being constrained to the number of floors, limited to the spaces in the form of cantilever beams up to extra floor construction on existing buildings. Thus, the expanded clay is a material that nowadays in many European countries is being used greatly as aggregate for production of concrete and not limited to it only. For more, this study paper presents the numerous great advantages and minor flaws of light weight concrete made up with expanded clay.

Keywords: LWA, LWAC, Expanded Clay, Concrete density, Compressive Strength.
Sls Design Of Frp Reinforced Concrete Beams Based On Different Calculation Of Effective Moment Of Inertia

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Abstract. In this paper, reference is made to the key features of ACI, EC2 and other models, regarding SLS calculations of FRP reinforcement concrete and the comparison with steel reinforcement concrete formulas, especially focusing on deflection. Mechanical characteristics of FRP materials, such as lower elastic modulus, lower ratio between Young’s modulus and the tensile strength, lower bond strength of FRP bars and concrete, compared to steel reinforcement, make that SLS results determine the design of FRP reinforced concrete, based on the serviceability requirements. Different parameters influences affect the stresses in materials, maximum crack width and the allowed deflections. In this study we have calculated only the deflections of FRP-RC beams. Concrete beams reinforced with glass-fiber (GFRP) bars, exhibit large deflections compared to steel reinforced concrete beams, because of low GFRP bars elasticity modulus. For this purpose we have used equations to estimate the effective moment of inertia of FRP-reinforced concrete beams, based on the genetic algorithm, known as the Branson’s equation. The proposed equations are compared with different code provisions and previous models for predicting the deflection of FRP-reinforced concrete beams. In the last two decades, a number of researchers adjusted the Branson’s equation to experimental equations of FRP-RC members. The values calculated were also compared with different test results. Also it is elaborated a numerical example to check the deflection of a FRP-RC beam based on various methods of calculation of effective moment of inertia and it is made a comparison of results.

Keywords: SLS design, FRP bars, reinforced concrete beams, serviceability, deflection, effective moment of inertia, modulus of elasticity, tension stiffening.
Use of passive design features and simulation modeling to improve Energy Performance and reduce Environmental Impacts of Buildings in Kosovo

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Abstract: Building physics and climate adapted architectural design parameters such as site, building form, orientation, shading and envelope performance (including structures and openings), contributes a significant proportion towards the better energy performance and reduce environmental impact of buildings. Due to extensive demand of electricity derived from the widespread use of cooling and heating systems has necessitated evolution and incorporation of minimum energy performance requirements in design practice. This paper identifies various passive tools and techniques of building design which can save a considerable part of conventional energy consumed in buildings. Aside from respect for guiding planning regulations three main aspects involved in the development of a passive design features (1) planning; (2) construction and (3) environment are analyzed in local and international context. New proposed concept is based on principles of passive system and simulation modeling for achieving better Energy Performance (EP) and reduced Environmental Impacts (EI) of Buildings in Kosovo. Objective of this paper is to promote role of passive design features and energy simulation to the researchers, scientists and practitioners within planning, architecture construction industry. Jointly, all these three industries are experiencing an continues shift whereby the issues of sustainable environment, resource conservation and energy efficiency have gained vital importance. In this respect, aside from elaboration of planning instruments targeting to lessen EI, the specific objective of the paper is to suggest a set of issues to consider as well as passive tools for achieving better EP and reduce EI of buildings in Kosovo climate. Findings from this research require cultural assimilation into planning and architecture (including curriculums), construction industry and building-owner decision making in Kosovo. In order to achieve strategies and implement new concept, it is important to address these issues with a sense of urgency.

Keywords: Passive design feature, simulation modeling, energy performance, environmental impact.
On Form and Logic of Structures

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Abstract. In Civil Engineering every structure harbours some degree of logic within it. Sometimes, it is easy to see it, while sometimes it lies somehow hidden and only a well informed eye can take hold of it. The Natural phenomena are dual in their behaviour. So are Tension and Compression, which represent the basic “genomes” of this interaction and are present within each structure from the simplest to the most complicated one. A structural form represents a physical manifestation of this invisible interplay, which, when in consonance with the natural flow of forces results not only in an economic but in a well proportionate and aesthetic structure – a work of art. Nowadays, the culture of putting unreserved belief on the results given by supercomputers slowly degraded in becoming a tradition. This paper calls for awareness within the community of structural engineers – by visiting some of the basic principles on which our profession holds on.

Keywords: Structures, logic, compression, physical.
Restoration of Building Heritage versus Innovation

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Abstract: The continuous developments in science and technology are influencing many aspects of daily life. The benefits of innovation not only affect the living environment and way of life; they also hugely influence our way of thinking and the general perception of our surroundings. On the other hand, the preservation of cultural heritage is a moral responsibility through which the work and legacy of our ancestors is carried onto younger generations. Heritage manifested through buildings, which can be considered as a vivid trace of the past, carries with it historical and scientific significance and gives evidence of the level of culture and technology of a certain population in each part of the world.

Alongside progressive developments in innovation, the following intriguing question arouses: How attractive will it actually be for this new “digitalised future generation” to preserve and care for “remains of the past”? Furthermore, how reasonable will the restoration of a monument or archaeological site will be, compared to the applied technological innovation in the construction of contemporary buildings that offer larger employment and recreational opportunities.

This piece of work aims to analyse this dilemma, such that it can identify the challenges of a synergy between the two aspects and offer efficient ways where the two can coincide.

Key words and analysis:
- Weaknesses of passive restoration and strength of active conservation;
- Importance of preserving the resource of land against urban infrastructure sprawl;
- Building heritage as a local development resort – an effective land-use,
- Restoration in the shape of adaptive reuse of building heritage or a site;
- Application of innovation based on ethic and humanity;
- Interpretation of landscape conservation that always makes “people” part of it.
Documentation and Inventory of Architectural Heritage. The European model including the role of universities within.

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Abstract: Preserving its architectural heritage has a long tradition in the European history. For the famous Renaissance and Baroque architects especially in Italy it was considered to be integrated part of their “art”. Hence, it were art historians to start systematic documentation of the cultural heritage around 1900. For Central Europe Georg Dehio in Strasbourg and Alois Riegl and Max Dvořák in Vienna were most influential. Their legacy are printed inventory handbooks and art-topographies, which documented the built heritage and gave public access to heritage information. This is the inevitable base for protection and care of monuments as well as for rehabilitation and adaptive reuse, and last but not least cultural tourism. It is high time for Kosovo to start a similar systemic inventory.

European expertise has already developed various methods for different heritage categories - from sacral single monuments to representative domestic architecture, from ensembles to vernacular architecture and most recent for industrial heritage, in the meantime hotspot of the private real estate market for re-development. Nevertheless, documentation and inventory is of public interest, if we really intend to save our heritage seriously. Therefore the involvement of neutral institutions like universities is inevitable and a long-term investment on both sides. The students gain expertise during their academic education, learning by doing on the site and experiencing the knowledge of the grandfathers by accurate observation and serious analysis. Only the ones who experienced the traditions will be able to build the future. If you have a strategic program for all universities of a certain region, you quickly gain information on the valuable building stock: Reports on the development of the structure, detailed sketches and drawings in scale, full sets of technical plans as result of detailed measurement give information on material, construction and space distribution. The reports are base for evaluation and protection, the measurements base for care, repair and adaption to contemporary use. A central architectural heritage database has to be accessible for everyone.

Keywords: Architectural Heritage, Georg Dehio, Handbooks of Inventory, Monument Protection, Topography of Art, Systemic Documentation
Impact of Fly Ash on Concrete production cost

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Abstract: In this paper we have analyzed the Ash deriving from the residue of burnt coal in Kosovo Power Plants, especially in Power Plant "Kosova B".
Given the large amount of Ash deriving from the combustion of coal and which is left as residue (redundancy), it was considered as necessary to carry out a study about the impact of Fly Ash in the reduction of Concrete production cost, but always having in mind to preserve the quality of concrete.
The study is undertaken in accordance with the requirements of European standards.
European Standard SK EN 206-1, EN 450-1 and EN 450-2.
The Fly Ash is used as a supplementary of cement material in the production of concrete from Portland cement. As such, it had the impact of reducing the amount of cement used for a significant percentage.
In addition to having an impact in cost reduction, the use of Fly Ash will also have an impact on the preservation of environment in two ways: one, by removing the ash from the landfills, because due to winds the ash is spread into the environment; and, two, it will contribute to reducing CO2 emissions from the production of cement.

Keywords: Fly ash, Portland Cement, Concrete, Economy, Environment, etc..
Research of the problems faced by construction companies in Kosovo

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Abstract: This paper presents the research of several construction companies that deal with building design and execution. The questionnaire was conducted with about 140 companies which are interviewed, the case identified the main problems faced by construction companies design the execution today in Kosovo. This paper has a special significance since it identifies the main problems faced by companies, the main factors affecting the delays and problems during the execution of the works, identifies and gives a clear overview of the different options that companies operating in Kosovo to deal with mega projects such as infrastructure as well as in construction. This paper enables companies but also various institutions, as well as various ministries that good with these matters in order to propose measures that should be taken in the construction, execution and design companies in Kosovo, In this paper we provide and implication that how to act in case of Kosovo regarding this problem, when according to the statistical analysis and logistics aspects of mechanization regard to Kosovo is very good, and have a very large number of different means of mechanization which has various companies in Kosovo, mechanization percentage is much less exploited, prbadong that if their organization becomes involved with a grouping or consortium that benefit the construction design and execution will be able to realize mega infrastructure and constructions different projects.

In this work is proposed various solutions to eliminate very large delays in execution of works, as well as better coordination between different companies to implement mega projects in infrastructure and different mega building objects.

Key words: Companies, Kosovo, construction, projects, mechanization.
Concrete of our millennium - Eco friendly concrete

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Abstract: Scientifically there are no more doubts about the impact of humans on global warming. The raise of earth temperature causes environmentally related problems. Evidence show the most influencing GHG is CO2. Many human activities release this GHG as a by product. Generally the two industries contributing to this are the energy production and construction. The GWhrs of Kosovo energy, (in 2013, 5864 GWh) emit kilotons of CO2. The emission of CO2 in 2013 was 7896.0 kton, i.e. 1.3t/MWh. On the other side, the concrete industry, the second most used material, which uses cement contributes with other tons of GHG, almost each ton of cement contributes with one tone of CO2 emission. The other negative impact of energy sector is production of combustion byproducts. The interest of this is study is the residue in the form of ash- Fly ash, which in terms of production is around 1 Mt annually.

In 2013, Fly ash generation was 1.5 Mt. This is the physical threat to environment. The aim of this study is the mitigation of CO2 emissions in Kosovo. It is used worldwide, and we cannot be exception. The chemically tested Fly ash is added to concrete as cement substitute and the test results showed to positively approve its use. So, each one kg of cement substitution with Fly ash, is the one kilogram less CO2 in atmosphere. Our physical and mechanical tests results show that our concrete “absorbs” tons of CO2, being so friendly to environment, being friendly to people. This is a good track of Kosovo to comply with EU targets on reduction of GHG. The historians, as the named ages: “the stone age”, “the bronze age”, “the iron age”, they must name our millennium: “the concrete age”.

Keywords: Kosovo, Fly ash, GHG, Green Concrete, Sustainability.
Evaluation of the Behavior of Flat Slab Systems Subjected to Lateral Loads

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Abstract. In this paper behavior of flat slab structures under lateral loads, has been evaluated and analyzed. Flat slab structures show more flexibility and lateral displacement of this type of structures are considerable greater comparing to other systems. Nonlinear behavior in the regions near the slab-column connection and the change of stiffness in this region needs to be taken into account during the analysis. Slab-column connection characteristics needs to include the potential for punching failure which rise as a function of gravity shear ratio and the interstory drift ratio. Modeling of this type of structures based on effective slab width, which is based in flat slab frame, it describes in the best manner the behavior during lateral loads in sense that pushover and P-delta can be included to the analysis. The theoretical moment distribution from slab to column, and lateral drift in many studies has shown poor agreement with practical results. Ductile properties of the plastic hinges and their prediction of occurrence must be included in analytical model in order to represent the real behavior of this type of structures. Slab shear reinforcement over the columns will avoid the brittle punching shear failure and will provide a necessary strength and ductility to withstand lateral drift during seismic loads. Multi story buildings with flat slabs needs to include shear walls or other stiffer systems to provide good resistance and would limit the inter-story drifts.

Keywords: Flat slab, interstory drift, effective slab width, plastic hinges, lateral loads
Pushover Analysis Method for Performance Based Seismic Design

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Abstract. In this paper is describes a non-linear static (pushover) analysis method for reinforced concrete structures that predicts real nonlinear (both material and geometrical) behavior including all stages of loading, starting from the initial application of loads up to and beyond the collapse of building. In other words from appearance of first plastic hinge until last hinge which represent collapse of building. Some important aspects which are implemented in EC8, FEMA-273/356 and ATC-40 documents regarding to pushover analysis and performance evaluation of buildings are discussed. Modeling of structural elements is made by linear elements approach. Nonlinear behavior of structural elements is made by plastic hinges when inelastic behavior is concentrated at plastic hinge locations in both ends of elements. For monitoring structural degradation of beams, bilinear Moment-Rotation relationship is considered. For monitoring structural degradation of columns, PMM interaction surface is considered. Nonlinear geometrical effects are taken into account by incorporating both local (P-δ) and global (P-Δ) in analysis. An eight story reinforced concrete building is analyzed. Distribution of lateral loads is accepted by first mode of free vibration. Results are given in terms of Global Capacity Curve, sequences of plastic hinge formation, plastic hinge distribution in structure, performance levels in terms of local behavior of structural elements and global behavior of structure.

Keywords: Pushover Analysis, Nonlinear Behavior, Plastic Hinge, Collapse
Application of Geosynthetics for Improvement of Weak Base of Embankments

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Abstract: In the southern part of Rahovec town, for the needs the locality, it is planned to build the road embankment which way will connect the two parts of the town. The terrain which is expected to be build road embankment is flat and consists of the soils with low bearing capacity. For this purpose are curried out geotechnical investigation of subsoils. The base of road embankment, based on geotechnical profile consists of silty clay soils with large amounts of organic materials with large porosity, while the underground water level is 1.0m below ground level. Considering that the road is located in the urban area is designed as a steep slope under an angle of 70° and reinforced with geosynthetic material-geogrid. Because deformation of weak foundation are great was the improvement of the same. The present paper showed weak base improvement methods which today are current. Particular attention is given to piles from gravel and PVD drainages and their distribution. Using program Plaxis 2Dv11.02 is shown analysis of soil consolidation, vertical deformation, horizontal movements in the case of gradually increase of the load, the arching effect on piles and geosynthetic and manner of execution i piles and PVDs.

Key words: Geotechnical investigation, geotechnical profile, reinforced steep embankment, geosynthetic, prefabricated vertical geosynthetic drain (PVD), stone pile.
Determination of Pile Bearing Capacity Under Bridge Footing

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Abstract: Zallq is located in the western part of Kosovo along the Istog river. For the purposes of population for this part, the government planned construction of the bridge over the river Istog river to allow movement of the population of the surrounding villages across the bridge on the main road Klina-Istog. For the foundations of the bridge over the Istog river were applied reinforced bored concrete piles. Bridge consists of two lateral spread footings on piles. Since the terrain where the bridge is supposed consist of layer of soft clay gray colour up to 15m depth, with variable characteristics. For this purpose were performed eight concrete pile length of 15m under foundations on both sides of the river. Piles are adopting the driven pile system Ø80mm. Based on the geotechnical soil parameters obtained from laboratory and field investigations, it is determined the load bearing capacity of two concrete driven piles and also were performed load-deformation charts for tests piles. Modulus of stiffness of clay layer is determined by field load test of pile. For this purpose, are used static penetration test. In order to compare the results, on the ground near the foundations of bridges are made two field pile load test, whereby are obtained results of bearing capacity for the field load test of piles.

Key words: bridge abutment, pile, static penetration, bearing capacity, skin friction, field load test.
Field Tests of Soil Properties under Wine Tanks

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Abstract: Stone Castle for their purposes plans to build wine tanks at the location Brnjaqa 5km away from the Rahovec Town. The complex consists of eight opened and closed reservoirs diameter D = 9.5m. Reservoir R1 and R6 should fund on the sandy gravel, while reservoirs R7 and R8 on sandy soil.

Considering that to non-cohesive materials cannot be obtained undisturbed samples modulus of deformation of these layers can be determined by field load test such as penetration test, plate load test, SPT. In order for these purposes have been carried out field tests on the level of the foundation. For the foundations R1 to R6, whose base lies on the gravelly sand have been carried out at the foundation depth the plate load tests, while at every 1.5 to 2.0m under all the above aforementioned foundations have been carried out SPT tests. For calculation of settlement of foundations R7 and R8, which lying on the sandy soil, are used the results from the static penetration tests.

Results of all tests are shown in diagrams and tables.

Key words: Static penetration, SPT test, Plate load test, coefficient of sub grade reaction, bearing capacity
Integration of the Kosovo Road Network into the Pan-European Transport Network

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Abstract. Integration of the Kosovo road network in the Pan-European network, means, first of all, to establish a road system and infrastructure that is in accordance with the requirements and standards of Pan-European road networks, and secondly, to use / promote the geographical position of the Kosovo main road network, making it able to meet the requirements of Pan-European road networks. Beside the fulfillment of the constructive/technical/geometrical requirements towards the road infrastructure, the road transport network needs to guarantee to its users a high, uniform and continuous level of services, as well as road commodity and safety. In this thesis, there is also treated the position of the Kosovo road network, the main road directions of Kosovo and its compatibility with the needs of the Pan-European connection, the roads and corridors of the Balkans in context to the Pan-European corridors.

In the continuation of the thesis, through the Software Trans CAD, there is conducted the analysis and modeling of the Kosovo and Balkan road network, the analysis of the best connection and the shortest roads of Balkan countries. The identification of obstruction and the presentation of possibilities for the orientation of the flux of goods in a shorter road, in the function of reduced transport costs. The comparison of advantages and disadvantages of the existing roads (the eighth Pan-European corridor, the Tenth Pan-European Corridor, Via Egnatia etc), the economical sustainability and competition, the service quality, limitations (both natural, environmental/season or humane), transport capacities.

Keywords: Kosovo, roads and corridors modeling.
Land Suitability Model For Housing Development In Prishtina City

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Abstract: Application and implementation of location suitability analyses are powered through the use of GIS along with spatial analysis component, which enables the creation of buffers, overlapping, termination, proximity analysis, spatial unity, map algebra, reclassification of raster and other operations. In terms of land suitability, GIS helps the user to define which sites are most appropriate or inappropriate for certain developments. Consequently, GIS as a tool becomes more important to provide support for decision makers. This analysis takes into account environmental and socio-economic factors as determinant of urban land development. This analysis requires first finding spatial, environmental and socio-economic constraints and then finding the land suitable for development of residential areas according to specified parameters. Hence, two preliminary results derive mainly from this analysis, such as composite (raster) map of restrictions for housing developments, and composite (raster) map of suitability of housing developments. Once these two composite maps are completed using specified GIS operations, it is created the final map of site suitability for housing development. In creating the final map 7 variables will be used in total to establish the restrictions model and 12 variables each with 5 parameters divided into classes for establishing a map of land appropriate for housing in Prishtina city, namely in the area of study.

Keywords: GIS, modeling, spatial analysis, location suitability, vector, raster.
Inventory of Kosovo’s Architectural Heritage and UBT

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Abstract: Architectural Heritage being one of the most prominent fragment of Kosovo’s heritage consists of different types of buildings, amongst which apart from those deriving from ottoman era there are individual buildings of high importance which prevail as a form of rebellion to Ottoman intrusion and the desire to intertwine with European architecture. These structures appear in the 19th and 20th century and are characterized with different elements which symbolize a glimpse of escape through reflection of European architecture in Kosovo. This heritage has been a subject of destruction over the centuries, with little or small effort put towards its preservation.
Nevertheless, after the war period appears to be more promising with ChWB persistence to ensure that this legacy is well protected and documented. Documentation of the buildings remains a significant part of heritage preservation, which unfortunately in Kosovo presents a subject of recent awareness. UBT, being one of the Institutions teaching this subject initiated a project which plans to be a never-ending mission of documentation of Kosovo’s heritage, through which an eminent contribution towards Kosovo’s inventory will be achieved. This project has a double effect, students will gain knowledge and experience as it has been a proven fact that in order to raise professional ethics historical heritage courses should start as early as possible, and on the other hand a direct contribution by UBT to enrichment of Heritage of Kosovo’s inventory.

Keywords: UBT Inventory, Kosovo’s Heritage
It's All About Living Sustainable: (A Research of Communicating Sustainable Way of Living to The Public)

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Abstract. Living sustainable, a vision that I developed at the Design Studio Schwarz, University of Liechtenstein. Living sustainable raises questions about living in balance with our natural resources. We are living on costs of next generations, so we are responsible to make the changes with architectural interventions in our society for our society. Based on „World Energy Council“ report of 2011, our planet will have 2.2 billion inhabitants more on 2050, reaching 9.2 billion, by challenging a huge demand on mobility, food, goods and building as well. In order to having a bigger impact and a better control over growing up-mentioned demands, professionals have to take the first steps on treating these issues not only in universities, schools or other institutions, but to make aware also the common people, considering as main starting point where the „problems“ or demands start from. Better communication of sustainable architecture to the common people could help to understand that humans are living in a planet with limited bio capacity and their demands will have to be reduced and controlled by professionals, which helps living and growing future settlements in balance with nature and helps reducing their ecological footprint, as one of the most important aspect of sustainability.

Keywords: Sustainability, Density, Environmental Impact, Public, Footprint.
It's All About Living Sustainable: (A Research of Communicating Sustainable Way of Living to The Public)

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Keywords: Sustainability, Density, Environmental Impact, Public, Footprint.
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Judicial Elucidation of Tax Treaties: the mantle of Model Tax Conventions

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Abstract: The economy of any country cannot prosper without a broad based tax system and tax plays an imperative role in promoting democracy by making governments accountable to their citizens.

There has been an increased censorious cynosure on transfer pricing, corporate restructuring, and double tax treaties. Some have propounded that double tax treaties are abrading the domestic tax bases of developing countries, while others clinch that double tax treaties promote development.

Sundering up a “revenue pie” has never been easy and the implementation of international tax rules to pellucidly and predictably allocate revenue to avoid double taxation and double non taxation has never been more adversarial between taxpayers and tax authorities and between tax jurisdictions.

Tax Treaties play a predominant role in the context of International cooperation in tax matters. On one hand, they invigorate international investment and consequently global economic growth by reducing or eliminating international double taxation over cross border income. On the other hand, they aggrandize cooperation among tax administration, especially in tackling international tax evasion.

Developing countries are increasingly entering into tax treaties with developed or other developing countries in order to facilitate cross border trade and investment. Albeit there is gigantic and augmenting body of belles lettres dealing with the substantive provisions of tax treaties and the relationship between those provisions and the provisions of the country’s domestic law, relatively meager information is available about the pragmatic application of those treaties.

The current generally accepted approach with respect to Vienna Convention (VCLT) and the OECD Commentary is that “the rules on interpretation contained in Vienna convention codify existing International customary Law”. The treaties which are negotiated on the basis of OECD Model Tax Convention, the OECD commentary qualifies as “a supplementary means of interpretation”.

Keywords: Tax system, double taxation, tax treaties, tax convention,
The treatment of convicted persons

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Abstract: Resocialization and the social adaptation are the main purposes of imprisonment sentence. In order these purposes have full realization and success, should be used more mechanisms and rehabilitation activities in the penalty-penitentiary institutions, where this method of application should be included, since the moment of conviction of the person placing the penitentiary institutions until the release from these institutions (prisons).

The term “treatment”, represent a complex conglomerate of methods, approaches, procedure actions organized by the convicted person, before during his sentences and after release from the penitentiary with the intention to adapt a more complete and functional values offered by the society.

This paper includes in itself a concise explanation of the term, understanding and most important principles of treatment of convicted persons. In particular through analysis and synthesis we notified closer to the particular forms of treatment of convicted persons based on national positive legislation and international legislation, different recommendations regarding these very important particular forms of resocialization.

Keywords: treatment, resocialization, recommendation
Principles of Modern Contract Law

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Abstract: Harmonization of law is inevitably linked with overall procedure for adjusting the national legislation by establishing a framework of acceptable principles and common rules in the field of Contract Law in the European Union. With the adoption of uniform rules to be applied in the field of regulation of contracts at the same time removing barriers that arise as a hindrance to smooth flow of transactions, which enriches the legal doctrine. The paper specifically highlights the role of Landon’s principles, which are one of the most significant acts of unification adopted in the area of harmonization of Contract Law in the European Union. The European Union as a separate sui generis entity covers most of the countries in this region. For its legal legislation used in the European Union is actually a set of legal rules governing the mutual relations that come to natural and legal persons. Intense harmonization of contract law is implemented for almost three decades, during which it is conducted within and under the auspices of the EU institutions and the academic community.

Keywords: European Union treaty law, principles, harmonization.
Consumer Credit Contracts in the EU

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Abstract: In commercial practice, consumer credit contracts allow the individual to make use of the finance system in order to allow for the immediate use of certain goods, spreading the payments by installments, at preestablished rates and intervals. Such contracts serve a double purpose. The first concerns the consumer, who can acquire goods immediately, which she/he then pays for over a period of time; the second concerns the seller/supplier, who is able to sell to an increasing number of buyers (including those who do not have immediate financial means) and still obtain payment for the goods sold. The consumer credit relationship may be structured following a bilateral or tri-lateral scheme, according to whether the seller/supplier is, at the same time, also the financier, or whether she/he is reliant upon a third party, formally outside the shop where the goods are sold, who will pay the cost of the goods in advance, in place of the person acquiring them. The financing arrangement will cost more or less, according to the transaction taking place, the sum paid in advance, the number and period of installments, and the costs involved. The possibility of paying for consumer goods by installments, or having a third party, who is not the person acquiring the goods (such as a credit institution), pay for them, represents a change in the habits of modern society and, in particular, marks the passing from the cash to the credit society. Consumer credit has developed freely for many years in the European States, without particular limitations, excepting those of a general character prohibited by the usury laws and on money-lending. In this sense the main objective of this paper is to analyze the Consumer Credit Contracts in the European Union Context.

Keywords: Consumer Credit Contract, EU, Albania, Law, Economy.
The Summit of Thessaloniki and the Adherence process of Western Balkan

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Abstract: This paper aims to analyze the adherence phenomenon and the return of Western Balkan places in the European family. This paper is divided in two parts. The first part analyzes the Thessaloniki Summit as the main key for those places to start the adherence process in the European Union. Summit Thessaloniki represents a very important step for these countries, because this meeting is an accession perspective of the Western Balkan countries in the European Union. The second part deals with the case of Albanians as a post-communist place, part of the tensions in this region. The Conclusions come from a questionnaire held in Korca city regarding the adherence of Albania in the European Union.

Keywords: Summit of Thessaloniki, adherence process, European Union, Western Balkan Countries


Exploring the many “faces” of Europeanization from an Albanian perspective

Irma Spahiu

Abstract: The term “Europeanization” has been understood as the spread of forms of the European way of life, culture, and political principles, institutions and identities. Although, it is often referred to European integration, its understanding cannot be restricted to such limitation. Today, there is considerable conceptual contestation with regard to the meaning of the term, but also to its impact. Europeanization can be understood in terms of related phenomena and patterns of change. For some, it is the process in which a non-European subject adopts a number of European features and incorporates them into its own culture. For some it is simply related to the growth of a European continental identity or polity over and above national identities and polities. For some others it is the process through which European Union’s political and economic dynamics become part of the organizational logic of national politics and policy-making.

There is no doubt that Europeanization is a process existent in all countries applying for EU membership, including Albania. In this paper, I will explore how the institutional interaction of policy actors at the EU and Albania, have led to the re-definition of the Albanian national identity. It has been argued that Europeanization is a dual process that affects both domestic policies and European Union as an entity. The paper will also look at how Europeanization in Albania has affected the Union. I will integrate different faces of Europeanization and some approaches to it from an Albanian perspective. At the end, I will draw some conclusions on the effects of Europeanization in Albania and its future developments in the country. Europeanization meets significant difficulties, but it is certain that the development of Albania’s democratization depends in part on the success of the Europeanization process.

Keywords: Europeanization, European Integration, European Union, EU membership, policy actors, Albanian perspective
The importance of the judiciary for the integration of EU candidate countries: The case of Albania

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Abstract: All Western Balkan countries that currently hold the EU candidate state status, namely, Albania, Montenegro, FYROM, Serbia, and hopefully in the near future Kosovo, are in a critical stage of the EU integration. From their institutions are required serious reforms, where some of these reforms are necessary for almost all the above countries.

The focus of this paper is Albania. After the approval of the EU candidate country status, each branch of the Albanian government are now facing new legal challenges. However, at this stage, the central role passes to the judiciary, which should and could turn into a real “engine” of the EU integration. The new role of the Albanian judiciary for the EU integration, should primary be understood and recognized by judges themselves, including academics and the public. Judges in particular, should know what tools or mechanisms are available in order to best perform their new task.

This paper initially aims to clarify the new role of the Albanian judiciary, as the “engine” of the EU integration, in order to raise awareness not just to judges, but also to academics and the public.

Then, it will present what tools or concrete mechanisms can and must be used by the Albanian judiciary in order to best achieve the required EU integration. Few of such mechanisms are: the principle of supremacy; principle of direct effect; principle of indirect effect; and most importantly, EU remedies in national courts. The paper will analyze each of these mechanisms and will display precisely how Albanian courts can use such mechanisms in favor of their citizens, and for achieving higher EU integration. In conclusion, the article suggests that although important constitutional and legal reforms are needed, the existing constitutional and legal framework of Albania yet allows the judiciary to perform their new role as the “engine” of the EU integration.

Keywords: EU Candidate Country status, integration, judiciary, practical instruments
The impact of Legal Transplants on the Kosovo Legal System

Vlora Marmullakaj

Abstract: Alan Watson once argued that a rule which is transplanted is different in its new home. For a poor village housewife 'bread' does not have the same meaning as for the wealthy Parisian businessman. The housewife has much less choice, is close to the source of supply, and bread plays a very different role in the family diet. Similarly, foreign legal rules transplanted to the legal system of Kosovo may have different results than in their legal system of origin. Kosovo is a country with a unique history of state-building. As a new state, Kosovo had to be built from scratch, which entailed a lengthy process of legal changes. Laws that were in force Kosovo before 1999 could not support the new developments in its economic and social order, especially the transition from a state-controlled economy to an open-market economy, thus Kosovo has relied heavily on foreign experience in drafting its legislation. Since 1999 Kosovo has received millions of Euros in legal aid from international organizations for the purpose of legal reform. However, this assistance may prove to be very costly for Kosovo as it implies importing foreign rules to Kosovo legislation. Therefore, the aim of this paper is to explore the impact of external factors on the development of Kosovar law. The paper will assess whether the transplanted law comports with the culture and tradition of Kosovo and whether the models are likely to fit with the adopting legal system? Is there a timeframe to determine on whether something foreign really "fits in" the local environment? By exploring the above I want to show the impact of legal transplants on the legal order of Kosovo and whether legal solutions that were effective in foreign countries can be effective in Kosovo too.

Keywords: Legal transplants, Kosovo, Legal System, state-building, external factors
Economic developments in Albania and Montenegro towards EU Membership

Endri Papajorgji

Abstract: Albania and Montenegro are two Balkan states that aim full EU-Membership. The end of the East-West conflict – as has in the meantime become fairly clear – has by no means led to the end of history and a peaceful world. It gave only room for new confusions, which projects the world as a conglomerate of ideas, ideologies and facts whose analysis withstands rational logic. Postmodernity has many faces and the deconstruction of the old order based on national borders and alliances now only leaves rooms for new world projections, meaning “colourful mosaic stones of a world out of kilter that no longer fits coherently into a single unified picture (Menzel 1996). Transformation is a process closely connected with reforms in the property-rights regime, but retransferring the ownership has been the core of this process in all post communist countries (Gärtner 2012). The main objective of this article is to analyse the economic and integration reforms in Albania and Montenegro. In this sense this paper aims at understanding the structural transformation of these two post-communist economies and societies and, on the other, to understand the more evolutionary changes adopted by the Balkan economies in their effort to respond to the logic of full economic integration in the European Union (EU). In the first case, we have radical discontinuity and in the second, a notable adaptation. In both cases the transition process seems to be inevitable. The need for understanding this transition compels an examination of the serious external and internal challenges faced by the economies in question.

Keywords: Restructuring, Economy, Commercial, Integration, Balkan.
Legal aspects in handling custom`s offenses and their types

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Abstract: The Balkan region especially in countries which are still in transition with a turbulent situation of crime, in which modern forms of crime seek or attract international transnational response.

A determined fight against crime in general, and in particular customs crimes is crucial to the development of democracy, rule of law and the right to the possibility of giving equal rights to all traders, importers and citizens. The existence of the state and its democratic institutions are threatened by custom`s crimes, particularly as expressed in the new democracies still not stabilized by the transition through which we are passing separately with respect to strengthening the rule of law as a key pillar.

Interest in researching customs offenses has a special practical and scientific significance, because the area where we live is facing this kind of crime, although it is not saved from the consequences arising from it, which can cause great consequences at social dimensions of negative impact on the economy.

The purpose of the paper, which also shows its scientific justification, consists in the value of the conclusions that will contribute to the growth of scientific knowledge in the field of customs and shipping, especially in the criminal sphere - the legal field, which will lead to successful prevention, detection, prosecution and punishment of custom offenders sanctioned by code.

Keywords: custom`s offenses, smuggling, custom`s fraud, concealment of goods.
Abstract: Contracting parties, for certain issues in their contracting relation were allowed to use the neutral legal rules, ignoring or excluding the application of national legal rules, through arbitration forms, for the disputes arising from contracts. Some of the principles adopted by the OLE - Land Commission, have similar or identical institutes of law in national legislation of the Republic of Macedonia and Kosovo, especially the Law on Obligations. European Union as an organization that includes the largest number of countries in these regions is mainly trying to establish a system of equitable growth, both in the national as well as on a general level, the freedom of the free movements of goods and capital markets, common trade in relative conditions defined as competitive. The right of the European Union mainly represents a pile of legal norms by which it regulates mutual relations of natural and legal persons. For these reasons one of the main goals of the EU is the harmonization of Civil Law, without neglecting the Contracting Law as one of its key segments. Starting from that, codification and harmonization of law is closely connected with the general procedure concerning the adaptation of national legislations by establishing a framework of accepted principles and common rules in the field of Contract Law. Codification and adoption of unified rules which apply in the sphere of regulation of contracts, and at the same time it removes the barriers that arise as obstacles to the free development of transactions, which enriched the legal doctrine.

Key words: Principles, civil law, European Union, harmonization of legislations etc.
Achievements and challenges in combating the corruption in Kosovo

Kadri Arifi

Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to analyze the phenomenon of corruption in Kosovo, achievements in establishing the legal infrastructure and institutions, professional capacity building, and efficiency of the responsible bodies, as well as challenges in combating this phenomenon.

The post-war situation in Kosovo, transitional process, economic, social and political changes, lack of legislation, lack of proper mechanisms of control and prevention of crime and corruption, affected in increasing the level of corruption in concerning dimensions as shown by various national and international reports. Despite the presence of International missions in Kosovo, especially the mission of UN Organization for Kosovo administration, preoccupied in establishing and keeping peace as well as building democratic institutions in Kosovo, it has not been achieved to properly address the phenomenon of corruption. One of the most discussed and criticized processes for corruption, remained exactly the privatization process of enterprises, which has been designed and initiated under the administration of UN mission. Even though, Kosovo institutions have faced with problems inherited from the occupation period and war consequences, poverty, low economic level etc, it has been achieved to create a contemporary legal infrastructure for prevention and combating of corruption. Besides the legal basis, another field where progress has been made is establishing of state institutions and mechanisms for combating this phenomenon. Besides the achievements, the high level of corruption still remains a challenge for Kosovo. In particular, the implementation of law and increasing the interagency cooperation within competent bodies and institutions for prevention and combating the corruption phenomenon is challenging.

Key words: corruption, transition, law enforcement, tendering, interagency cooperation.
Easements

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Abstract: The paper refers to the actual rights and that is the institute of easements, and which are divided in Real – rights and personal rights. Modern life imposes the need for services in foreign property. Although for the existence of the right of easement should be two prairies estates, service estate and dominant estate, it follows that there can be no easement on the persons own real right.

The holder of the right of easement has no right to require to the owner of service estate performing any action except when it's required by law or another legal act when it’s foreseen differently.

With easements are created, on one hand the relationship between the owner and the easement holder, on the other hand, relationship between the easement holder and third persons. The easement holder has the authority to act on all (erga mones).

To this institute a special importance has been dedicated to the Law on ownership and other real rights.

Key Words: easements, real estate services, harvest rights
R2P as a blank cheque to intervene

Erveina Gosalci1 Ardian Emini2

Abstract: After the World War Two, the World has been facing different human rights breaches which cannot be resolved only by a single state, no matter how powerful it is. These human rights breaches include: genocide, ethnic-cleansing and other mass-atrocities are to be considered ‘problems without passport’. Nations ‘face threats that no nation can resolve by acting alone and opportunities that can be exploited if all nations work together’.

In the same time these issues have raised other important issues and debates and tensions between the protection of human rights in one side and sovereignty on the other side. The question that has been raised is which of them should prevail?

It was the Canadian Government in 2001 which sponsored the International Commission on Intervention (ICISS). One of the main aims of this commission was the creation of a new normative framework in order to justify military interventions in case of mass-atrocities, in order to ensure that the situation of Rwanda or ‘Kosovo’ will not be repeated again. It was the initiator of the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) principle which was first formulated by the International Commission on Intervention (ICISS) in 2001. It was a significant step toward the changes of the UN’s legal framework in line with the changes of reality.

In 2005 world leaders agreed that all states had the responsibility to protect their citizens, and if any state fails to do so, than it is a duty of the international community to protect people against violation of human rights, atrocities etc.

The reason why the authors have chosen this topic is because Responsibility to Protect invokes one of the most important norms of the contemporarily international law; it is the operating language in case of humanitarian crises; and also it is the main argument of political and legal debates.

Keywords: Responsibility to Protect, Human Rights, Genocide; UN,
The control and balance between of powers in the Republic of Kosovo

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Abstract: Judicial-political system in Kosovo is based on the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo and enables the strict division between the executive, legislation and the judicial power, as well as the control and balance between them.

Beside the Constitution, using the organic laws, too, the powers of the country have legal mechanisms for controlling each other without affecting the legal system and the positive right, but in the political sphere and the democratic governance it didn’t occur something similar to that.

The Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo offers the possibility and advantage to the legal political control of the Parliament on the Government, determining Kosovo as Parliamentary Republic, with special competencies of the President, even elected by the Parliament.

An important role had the Constitutional Court by nullifying and abrogating laws and sub-law acts, and declaring as illegal holding the position of the President and the unconstitutional election of it by the Parliament of the Republic of Kosovo.

Albeit, the judicial power and the executive power didn’t implement the efficient control by the Parliament as a result of the political transition in the Republic of Kosovo, and the practical improbabilities to apply the positive right.

Definitely, we cannot conclude that there is an efficient balance and control between the powers in the Republic of Kosovo.

Key words: control, power, courts, parliament, governments.
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Regional cooperation in the Western Balkans

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Abstract: After the prolonged instability in the Balkans in the 90’s, the European Union (EU) has remained the long-term transforming power most committed to the establishment and maintenance of peace and stability in the region, through the various initiatives, missions, delegations, and most importantly, conditionality on EU membership. This paper will discuss the efficiency of the EU in creating a peaceful community of states in the western Balkans, particularly focusing on the link between regional cooperation, as a condition put by the EU to the accession of candidate and potential candidate countries, and stability in the region.

Drawing from traditional explanatory frameworks of EU integration, we will reflect on the behavior of these countries in a number of contrasting issues in foreign policy, in the attempt to determine the limits of regional cooperation as a stabilizing factor in the western Balkans. First, the outcomes that these theories expect from regional cooperation will be outlined. Second, these outcomes will be contrasted to with the behavior of the western Balkans countries in a number of issues in foreign policy, in order to evaluate the prediction rates of success. Third, a comparative analysis of the findings will serve to determine which perspective is more useful in explaining each aspect of regional cooperation in this area. Based on this comparison, the final step will be to combine the elements of different theories to propose a new theoretical framework, to provide an explanatory and predictive model more specific to the region.

Keywords: Regional cooperation, security, western Balkans, integration theories, intergovernmentalism.
Citizenship and ethnic relations in Kosovo

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Abstract: The article explores the issue of multi-ethnic society, by looking at the state iconography, the citizenship issue as well as ethnic relations based on Kosovo as a case study. The theoretical framework is based on the power-sharing model known as consociationalism democracy. Research methods applied here are based mainly in discourse analysis and in content analysis of relevant documents, literature and other sources. The inter-ethnic relations between Serbs and Albanians will be traced historically from the period after the Second World War, following with the dissolution of Yugoslavia and Milosevic’s regime, continuing with the post-conflict period in Kosovo through to the declaration of Kosovo’s Independence. Then different levels and diverse aspects of the relationship will be explored. The issues of citizenship will be discussed as relevant research topics. The next part of research addresses state symbols and their impact on ethnic relations and integrations efforts. Finally, the conclusions will be presented and summarized, including a brief discussion of questions of multi-ethnic society and civic identity in Kosovo. The process of political and social integration and of the peaceful coexistence is a difficult and highly fragile process which is often characterized by tensions and challenges stemming from interactions of demos and ethnus, politics and justice, society and economy, culture and the past. Illustrations of these difficulties could be useful for countries-entities of the former Yugoslavia, such as Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia and Kosovo, where ethnic relations still play a critical role in the political life of these societies and states. Based on the case study of Kosovo, I am trying to illustrate the complexity of the politics of identity and how this correlated with ethnic relations. This is done by posing the question ‘whether power-sharing arrangements are able to invent or ‘construct’ identity that goes beyond ethnic belongings’. Multi-ethnic states face immense difficulties and challenges to build sustainable peace and to establish a democratic society and institutions. Deeply divided societies, with a high level of ethnic polarization among communities, are widely regarded to be more exposed to violent conflicts or more specifically to conflicts of ethnic nature. Therefore, the crucial challenge for peace building and polity settlement in Kosovo was: how to solve conflict in this divided society and how to arrange institutions that manage ethnic relations between former conflicting groups? One of the most prominent models of solutions is that of consociational democracy, which includes institutional, constitutional, electoral and power sharing arrangements. It was first identified by Arend Lijphart in his seminal work “Democracy in Plural Societies: A comparative exploration.” Kosovo’s state-building, created as a result of an internationally negotiated plan, through Comprehensive Proposal for Kosovo Status Settlement also known as Ahtisaari’s Plan, entails these ‘power-sharing’ arrangements, hence could serve as appropriate example of consociational model. The central questions which are raised here are: how citizenship is related to ethnic relations and vice versa, and can consociationalism democracy influence this processes?
Empathetic and factual journalism – their influence in crisis situation

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Abstract: This article aims to light the truth of two multilateral crisis occurring in Kosovo, respectively in March of 2004 and in September of 2011, and through them to analyze the quality of reporting from the scene and the level of professionalism. Both crisis have challenged the security in the country, tested the government and politic authority, they strained the interethnic relations, they produced casualties and material losses, and all this complexity have made the media craze – they were doomed to use inflammatory words, hate speech and accountability. And, while for the events of March 2004 we refereed the reports and studies of international and local institutions, for the crisis in north of Kosovo we will analyze the study that was made by three daily newspapers, the most read in Kosovo (Koha Ditore, Kosova Sot and Zëri).

The purpose of this article is therefore to compare the level of reporting and professionalism of media with national coverage, the impact that had the emotional reporting (empathetic journalism) and objective reporting (factual journalism). This article addresses these hypotheses – the media do not meet the adequate standards for the role that they have in informing the public about the crisis.

In terms of methodology, this study uses the method of theoretical analysis, descriptive method, comparative method, statistical method and the method of analysis of documentation. There are given also recommendations.

Keywords: crisis, media, information, empathic, factual
The Role of Media in Political Communication: The Case of Kosovo

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Abstract: There can be no all-encompassing communication between politics and citizens without the multi-dimensional involvement of the media. As a result of the great influence the media exert, politics makes use of instruments of influence and establishes complex relations with the mass media. In this process, a journalist for politics is an important factor, albeit with the most difficult status.

Journalist should establish multilateral relations with several stakeholders simultaneously: with the media, with the community and with the political factors. These are the circumstances that place the journalist at the heart of political communication.

In the era of Internet, political communicators have started using new ways to communicate – the “new media”. However, the role of the journalist and of the mass media remains important in performing political communication. What has changed though is the profile of media companies, which should withstand the process of convergence and the profile of journalists too, as this convergence requires multitask journalists.

Keywords: media, politics, communication, journalists, Kosovo.
Challenges of postmodernity in post-communist Albania

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Abstract: Albanian society, more specifically the Albanian human being has been used for long time as an experimental instrument in the fulfillment of the so called New Man under the totalitarian communist regime. Cogito ergo sum would sound meaningless within this reality (in fact simulacrum of reality). What we notice in such circumstances, it is the fact that human being could ‘exist’ even without ‘thinking’; necessity for its existence was only to vegetate and to reject totally or give up the way of thinking from inside, the only imperative condition was to absorb everything that was given from outside. The mental emptiness within the totalitarian reality signifies giving up thinking for and in yourself, by providing a new kind of thinking, the ideological thinking, the one simulated from outside, and as result the production of the mechanical man or the surveillance machine. The lab of New Man has become the whole Albanian territory in the form of a giant concentration camp, where thinking beyond this territory had fatal results.

What we aim to deliver by this paper it is not the totalitarian New Man as such, on the contrary, our aim it is to go much further and to explore the transformation that happened to the Albanian New Man after the fall of the communist regime and more specifically to examine the issues dealing with the phenomena of postmodernity during the post-communist decades. Therefore, our main crucial concerns are: how did the Albanian human being find himself in a new changing reality? How much do the Albanians of the post-communist regime think freely and act in an autonomous way? After the fall of communism, what kind of metamorphose did it happen to the Albanians? Which were their outside stimuli? How did the Albanians tackle the challenges of postmodernity? What about the place of ethics, moral, tradition and mass media in the construction of the image and the identity of the Albanians?

Key words: Postmodernity, the Albanians, identity, ethics, media, emptiness
Classical Media in front of Civic Journalism

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A drastic change occurred in the news industry during the last decade. Being able to access freely the internet, another form of information dissemination flourished through blogs, various social networks, as well as specific portals and websites that challenged the classical media, getting their absolute power they’ve had so far. Such heavy flow of information’s, the open networks of their exchange made reviewing the position of the classical media: TV, radio and newspaper and bringing on the air debates about the redefining of their role.

Comparing to USA and western European countries, there are no serious public reflection about this issue in Kosovo, even; we see how daily papers are being closed, including the lose of lately uncompromised TV viewing and trust of their main news editions.

The paper will treat this issue from the theoretical aspect, based on the Kosovar media context. There will be presented market researched data’s about online media’s, networks and blogs as information intermediaries, and news producers in order to be able conclude how the classical media could be positioned within this full of information environment and what would be the value added of the professional journalist.

Key words: media, civic journalism, information
Nationality at the spotlight of Albanian televisions news bulletins in Albania, Kosova and Macedonia (Analysis of the main news editions in Top Channel, Klan TV, RTK - Radio Television of Kosova, KTV - Koha Vision and Alsat M)

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Abstract: The effect of the media over the society is the object of the studies of the social science of communication since it's founding up to today. A lot of scientific theories explore, argues and explain the connections and the effect of the media over the public. The purpose of this paper is to evident and argument the effect that the media, especially the TV programming has on the politicization of the Kosovar society, which is manifested in a large number of conversations that have to do with politics. In order to argument the direct link between the content of the TV programming (as a media) and political conversations amongst citizens, this writing will present the results of measuring the contents of the four biggest TV stations in Kosovo: RTK, KTV, RTV 21 and Klan Kosova. What was measured is the amount of programmes that have political content within a week at the time when the viewing is at it's peak, or in what is known as prime time, from 17 00 to 24 00 h. It also involves an opinion poll of the public which was asked about the influence of the content of TV programs on their daily conversations. The results of programming contents prove a very high percentage of political programs on these four TV stations (RTK 1, KTV, RTV 21 dhe Klan Kosova), whereas the results of the public polling prove the direct influence of the contents of this programs on the daily conversations.

Keywords: Media, effect, Television, politicization, programming content.
Impact of the content of television program in politicization of Kosovo society

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Abstract: Media in general and TV in particular play an important role in national integration. Media is the most powerful tool of communication whereas communication is the most powerful tool of integration. It is difficult to formulate an issue without the media - as well as it is difficult to solve it. In this field the media have the power to project a joint culture and to bring together people from different places and backgrounds. But, in order to achieve an integrating effect with the audience - first of the integration within media should be achieved. This paper limits itself on television - more specifically on the central news editions of the TV stations with national frequencies in Albania, Kosovo and Macedonia. It measures and analyses - ten central news editions of every station which has been taken as a case study: the presence of the news from Kosovo and Macedonia (for Albanians) on stations with national frequencies Top Channel and Klan Tv; the presence of the news form Albania and Macedonia (for Albanians) on RTK and KTV - stations with national frequencies as well as the presence of the news from Albania and Kosovo on Albanian Television with national frequency in Macedonia, Alsat M. This presentation also gives the stands and opinions of the people responsible for these editions on those TV stations. The results of the research argument that "(all)National in the central news editions as well as on those TV stations is on a low level and as a consequence the effect and impact of television integrator is of the same low level", which is also the hypothesis of this presentation.

Keywords: All national, integration, communication, media, television.
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